MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXIV. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1808. NUMBER 1201.

To JAMES ANDERSON, Esq.
Physician General, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I HAVE observed with great satisfaction from the public papers, the success which has attended your praise worthy exertions in introducing the Opuntia into general use, after having ascertained its properties as an Antiscorbutic, a discovery which cannot but be considered of the utmost importance, when we reflect upon the dreadful ravages which the Scurvy makes amongst the Seamen of all nations, and against which fatal disease no remedy had before been found.

I feel persuaded that you will excuse a stranger for applying to you for a supply of this valuable Plant, for the use of his Ship; and if you can add to the obligation by favouring me with a copy of your Publication respecting it, I shall consider myself greatly indebted, as I may therefore have the means of making my Countrymen acquainted with its properties, and of aiding you in your humane endeavours to contribute to the relief of our fellow Creatures.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient & humble Servant,
ELISHA G. RUSSELL,
Master of the American ship Ann of Baltimore.

OCTOBER, 7, 1808.

To ELISHA G. RUSSELL, Esq.
Master of the ship Ann.

MY DEAR SIR,

YOU have judged rightly in considering that humanity leaves but little distinction betwixt men of different countries; wherefore you may [illegible] of the Nopal which you may think proper to take on board, and I shall immediately direct complyance; and in the mean time enclose a copy of the late Correspondence on the subject.

Sincerely wishing you health,
I am,
MY DEAR SIR,
Your very obedient Servant,
JAMES ANDERSON.

GARDEN, OCT. 7, 1808.

Mr. JAMES ANDERSON,
Madras.

MONSIEUR,

MR. DOUZON m'a remis aussitot son arriveé votre lettre du 30 Aout, l'homme qui m'avait procuré les jeunes plantes de Pirettè etant alors absent de la Ville, j'ai été obligé d'attendre son retour. Je vous expedie aujour'dhui deux charettes contenantes chacune 16 Plantes.

Vous m' obligerez beaucoup si vous pouvez m'envoyer par le retour des charettes, un couple de Mangostan greffé, Manguiers greffés, un couple d'arbre ressemblant au cocotier, donnant un Calou plus doux que le cocotier, et ayant une fleur tombante tres longue, et d'une espece de Caldere dont le fruit peut être reduit en farine les Malabar appellent le Caldere, Tarincheddy.

Quelques tiges de l'espece de Nopal employé à bord des Vaisseaux comme preservatif contre le Scorbut—la Nopal a été entirement detruite ici et dans tous les environs, par la Cochinelle.

Je vous prie d'excuser la liberté que je prends de vous faire cette demande.

Je suis avec respect,
MONSIEUR,
Votre tres humble et tres
Obeissant Serviteur,'
J. WHITE.

PONDICHERRY, 23 7bre, 1808.

To MR. WHITE,
At Pondicherry.

MY DEAR SIR,

THE Pirettè Trees being just arrived in good condition, I have reloaded and returned the Carts with one Mangostan engrafted on one of the Pirettés which you were so good to forward two years ago, six engrafted Afonzo Mango's, two Andaman Calderas, six of the Sweet Toddy Trees, you have distinguished by their long pendant Flowers; which are the Caryota Urens of Linnæus, or Cundel Panna of the Tamuls, six hundred of the Cactus Nopal, or Cochenilifer the same as those lately issued to the ships, and two hundred of the Cactus Tuna, or great Indian Fig with which I propose to mitigate the effects of Famine in all Tropical Countrie, as it requires no expence of cultivation and will form the most capital fence for garvens—enclosed I send a printed Copy of late correspondence—The kind you notice to have been destroyed by Sylvester Cochineal is the Cactus Opuntia. The Encyclopædia Britannica tells us, that,

"The Cacti are plants of a singular structure, but especially the larger kinds of them, which appear like a large fleshy, green Melon, with deep ribs, set all over with strong sharp thorns; and when the plants are cut through the middle, their inside is a soft pale green, fleshy substance; very full of moisture. The Fruit of all the species, is frequently eaten by the inhabitants of the West Indies."

In this country where the mass of the people may be said to subsist entirely on vegetable matters, the plants as well as their fruits, will prove a great and valuable acquisition. Remember me kindly to Mr. Douzon, and am my dear Sir,

Your obliged and
Obedient Servant,
JAMES ANDERSON.

MADRAS, *October 8, 1808.*

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1808.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

Mr. W. CAMPBELL, Assistant under the Chief Secretary to Government in the Secret, Political and Foreign Departments.

Lieutenant J. H. FRITH, of the Corps of Artillery, to be Quarter Master, to the 2d Battalion, vice MOORHOUSE, promoted.

Lieutenant Colonel ALEXANDER MACFARLAN, to take rank from the 27th August 1807—vice NAGLE, retired.

5th Native Regiment.—Major G. M'GREGOR, Captain J. HANKIN, Captain Leutenant A. R. HUGHES, Lieutenant G. J. HORN, to take rank from the 27th August 1807—in succession to MACFARLAN, promoted.

Lieutenant Colonel B. HARRIS, to take rank from the 20th Sept. 1807—vice GRENHILL retired.

9th Native Regiment.—Major J. DICKSON, Captain J. Y. PORTER, Captain Lieutenant G. SANFORD, Lieutenant W. WILLIAMSON Jun. to take rank from the 10th September 1807—in sucession to HARRIS, promoted.

Major T. FRASER, Captain G. SANFORD, Captain Lieutenant R. RYE, lieut. G. NORMAN, retain their rank of the 24th February 1808—in succession to DICKSON, deceased.

22d Native Regiment.—Major J. DE MORGAN, Captain W. HANKIN, Captain Lieutenant C. FERRIER, Lieutenant P. CONNOR, to take rank from the 20th August 1807, in succession to HEITLAND retired.

10th Native Regiment—Senior Captain W. SHAWE, to be Major, Captain Lieutenant J. KIRWAN to be Captain of a Company, Lieut. J. W. BROWN to be Captain Lieutenant, commissions dated 21st January 1808, in succession to GOLDSWORTHY retired.

Captain Lieutenant J. W. BROWN to be Captain of a Company, Lieut. J. W. H. HOWELL to be Capt Lieut. and Ensign J. Armstrong to be Lieut. Commissions dated 9th Sept. 1808, in succession to KIRWAN deceased.

Lieut. Col. H. HALL to take rank from the 18th Sept. 1807, vice MACFARLAN deceased.

2d Native Regiment.—Major T. STEELE, Captain G. J. PEPPER, Captain Lieut. F. W. WILSON and Lieutenant H. BYRN to take rank from the 18th Sept. 1807, in succession to HALL promoted.

Senior Major of Infantry, R. Munro, from the 20th Regiment to be Lieut. Col. date of commission 9th January 1808, vice Alex. Macleod deceased.

20th Native Regiment,—Senior Captain W. M'CALLY to be Major, Captain Lieut. L. S. SMITH to be Captain of a Company, Lieut. Thos. Vincent to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign A. INGLIS to be Lieut. date of commissions 9th January 1808, in succession to MUNRO promoted.

Captain Lieut. Thos. VINCENT, to be Captain of a Company, Lieut. H. J. WALTERS, to be Captain Lieut. and Ensign J. CROKAT, to be Lieut.—date of Commissions 9th January 1808, in succession to RAND deceased.

Senior Major of Infantry, M. WILKS, from the 6th Regiment to be Lieut. Col. date of commission 19th August 1808, vice BUCHAN deceased.

6th Native Regiment,—Senior Captain J. VERNON to be Major, Captain Lieut. J. HACKETT to be Captain of a Company, Lieut. F. BOWES to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign G. SCOTT to be Lieutenant, commissions dated 19th August 1808, in succession to WILKS promoted.

Senior Cornet R. CROWTHER to be Lieutenant.

FORT WILLIAM,—SEPTEMBER 10, 1808.

oo——oo

His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty of England, bearing date the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight, directed to and appointing the Hon. Sir Henry Russell, or the Chief Justice of Bengal, for the time being, or the Person executing the Duties of such Office, Commissary of His Majesty's Vice Admiralty Court of Bengal and Territories thereunto belonging, together with Separate Commissions under the hands of three of the Lords Commissioners, for executing the Office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Dominions thereunto belonging, and the Seal of the Office of Admiraty (issued in obedience to several Warrants under the Great Seal of Great Britain to them directed) requiring His Majesty's Vice Admiralty Court aforesaid, to take Cognizance and Judicially [illegible] upon all and all manner of Captures, Seizures, Prizes, and Reprizals, and adjudge and condemn all such Ships, Vessels and Goods, as shall belong to the French Republic, or to any Persons being Subjects of the French Republic, or Inhabiting within any of the Territories of the French Republic, or to the Batavian Republic or to any Persons being Subjects of the Batavian Republic, or Inhabiting within any Territories of the Batavian Republic, or to the Countries stiling themselves the Ligurian and Italian Republics, or Inhabiting within any of the Territories of the Countries stiling themselves, the Ligurian and Italian Republics, or to the King of Spain, or to any Persons being Subjects, or Inhabiting within any of the Territories of the King of Spain, or to the King of Denmark, or to any Persons being Subjects, or Inhabiting within any of the Territories of the King of Denmark, or to the Inhabitants of the Territories and Ports of Tuscany, the Kingdom of Naples, the Port and Territory of Ragusa, and those Islands lately composing the Republic of the Seven Islands, and all other Ports and Places in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, which are occupied by the Arms of France and her Allies, or to the Emperor of Russia, or to any Persons being Subjects, or Inhabiting within any of the Territories of the Emperor of Russia; were this day respectively Read, and Promulgated in open Court.

The Hon. Sir Henry Russell, hath also this day taken and subscribed the Oaths of Office, and proceeded to open his Majesty's said Vice Admiralty Court of Bengal, and the Territories thereunto belonging.—The said Court was then adjourned until the 21st day of October next.

Published by Order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

T. BROWN, CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

On Sunday Morning at day light a Salute of 17 Guns was fired from the Battery, on the arrival at the Presidency of His Excellency General Macdowall from a Military tour.

Yesterday the Commander in Chief held a Levee, which was numerously attended by the Military Officers of this Station.

MADRAS THEATRE.

The much admired COMEDY of the ROAD TO RUIN is announced for representation on Saturday next, and will no doubt afford a fund of Entertainment to the admirers of the Drama; and as it is the last appearance of a distinguished performer, prior to his return to Europe, a full house may be anticipated.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

On the 5th October, by the Reverend. Marmaduke Thompson, John Bird Esq. H. C. Service to Miss Georgiana Mary Dodson.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 7th Instant, the Lady of Alexander Woodcock, Esq. of a Son.

On the 4th October, the Lady of Captain Barrow, H. M. 69th Regiment of a Son.

At Chicacole, on the 19th September, the Lady of Lieutenant Wright, of a Daughter.

At Combeconum, on the 30th of September, the Lady of Charles Woodcock, Esq. of a Son.

On Friday last, near the Governor's Body Guard, Mrs. William Dennis, of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

On the 4th October, the infant Son of Mr. Alexander Harrison.

On the 7th October, Molavy Mahomed Causim—Gauzee ool Cazaat of the Provinces subject to the Government of Fort St. George—A man in high and deserved estimation among the Natives and not less respected by all Europeans who had an opportunity of knowing his character for abilities, erudition and integrity.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 17th September, Mr. James Fox, to Miss Elizabeth Collish.

At Cuddalore, on the 8th September, Mr. Andrew M'Cally, to Miss Amelia Hokens.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On Friday the 9th September, Mrs. Rozea Lewis, of a Daughter.

On Friday the 16th September, the Lady of George Udny, Esq. of a Son.

On the 18th September, Mrs. Sarifin, of a Son.

On the 12th September, the Lady of John Dickens, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 16th Sept Mrs. Bygballe, of a Son.

At Macomedpore, near Gauzepore, on the 26th August, the Lady of Mr. Ross, of a Daughter.

On the 31st August, at Chittagong, the Lady of Captain James Wilson, of a Daughter.

At Dacca, on the 18th Sept. the Lady of Lieutenant De Waal, of a Daughter.

At Juggernaut, on the 24th August, the Lady of Captain Innis, of a Son.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 13th Sept. Mr. Robert Anderson, many years an Assistant in the Board of Revenue.

On the 19th Sept. at Howrah, Mr. Christopher Dalton, Assistant Teacher, Lower Orphan School.

On the 4th Sept. at Kettah in Bundlekund, Lieutenant John Cheese, of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment of Native Infantry.

[illegible], Captain Thomas Stewart, of the Country Service.

At Seringapatam, on the night of the 18th Sept. Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Buchan, of the 22d Regt. Native Infantry.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Tho' we laughed heartily at the *"Vellorian Alligator's"* account of a recent adventure; yet as its insertion might be considered as too much of *a joke* by the parties alluded to, we must decline its insertion.

The favour of MENTOR has been received on the subject of *"Matrimony."* We admit the truth of his remarks, but as the same sentiments are to be found in the works of every moralist, we apprehend few of our readers who dip into such books would do more than coldly approve, whilst others would either not read the letter at all; or, having read it, wonder why it should appear at *this time* in an *Indian* News paper.

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	7 A.M.	Noon.	3 P.M.	8 P.M.	Remarks.
Oct. 5	79	83	83	79½	Rain.
6	78½	82	83	80	Do.
7	79	81	82	80	Do.
8	79	80½	82½	82	Do.
9	80	82	83	79½	Fair. [wind,
10	80	83	84	80	Rainin the night with much
11	80	83	83	80	Fair.

Arrivals.—Lieut. Col. J. J. Durand,—Captain Moore, 59th Regt.—Surgeon M. Patterson, 25th Light Dragoons,—Lieut. D. Stewart, 25th Regt.—Lieut. Johnston, 2d Bat. 20th Regt.—Capt. Fortune, 22d Regt.—Lieut. Campbell, H. M. 25th Dragoons,—Ensign Aitkin, 18th Regt.—Surgeon Browne, 80th Regt.—Captain Hodgson, and Lieut. J. Smith, 22d Dragoons.

Departures.—Assistant Surgeon Shadforth, M. E. R.—Lieut. Col. Lang,—Ensign J. Wakefield, 1st Bat. 11th Regt.—Ensign Green, 1st Bat. 11th Regt. and Lieut. C. W. Bell, 8th N. C.

CALCUTTA,—SEPTEMBER 22, 1808.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS—SEPT. 12, 1808.

Mr. C. Carey, Register of the Dewanny Adawlut, and Assistant to the Magistrate of Beerbhoom.

Mr. E. W. Blunt, Collector of Government Customs at Furruckabad.

Mr. A. Ross, Collector of Agra.

Mr. J. Law, Collector of Allahabad.

Mr. P. Monckton, Assistant to the Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs.

BOMBAY,—SEPTEMBER 24.

On the 23d, arrived the *Thetis*, Captain Richardson, from Muscat.

Extract of a Letter from Surat, dated September 15, 1808.

His Majesty's 47th Regiment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel SKERRETT, which so gallantly distinguished itself in South America and particularly at the attack of Monte Video, was this morning inspected by that experienced Officer Lieutenant Colonel KEITH, commanding the Southern Division of the province of Guzerat, preparatory to that Corps changing its Quarters. Lieutenant Colonel KEITH was pleased to express his entire approbation of the Soldier-like and Military appearance of the Regiment under arms as well of the good order and regularity exhibited in every department of that Corps.

To CAPTAIN WILLIAM NESBITT,
Commander of the Honorable Company's Ship Huddart.

SIR,

We feel great pleasure in availing ourselves of this public mode of communication to offer you our thanks for the attention paid to the comfort and accommodation of each individual on board your ship as well as for the very libe-

ral and gentlemanly treatment we have uniformly experienced during our passage to Bombay.

We are,
SIR,
Your very grateful and obliged
Humble Servants,

E. KING, SAMUEL SYLVESTER,
L. KENNETT, WILLIAM GRIMALDI,
B. KENNETT, CHARLES YATES,
D. FORBES, SAMPSON NAYLOR,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, JAMES MITCHELL,
J. SHRAPNELL, GEORGE H. FLANERY.
HENRY WOOLER.

HUDDART, *Bombay, September* 21, 1808.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I cannot but feel most sensibly gratified with the very flattering manner in which you express yourselves as to your accommodation on board the Huddart during our passage out; permit me however to say that I could hardly have treated with neglect those whose excellent conduct throughout so highly deserved and demanded all the attention in my power to bestow.

I remain,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
With the greatest esteem,
Your most obedient Servant,
WILLIAM NESBITT.

To the FREEHOLDERS of HAMPSHIRE.

GENTLEMEN,—As one of yourselves, I take the liberty to address you upon the subject of a Bill intended to be shortly brought before Parliament, the object of which is, to cause Sugar to be used in the Distilleries of England and Scotland; instead of the Corn which is now therein used.

For many months past, Gentlemen, there has existed a general alarm at the shutting of the foreign corn-ports. The argument has been this: we have long been in the habit of importing annually a large quantity of corn; this importation was necessary, otherwise it would not have been made; and the enemy having succeeded in closing the ports of the Baltic against us, at the same time that the unjust and insolent demands of America leave us no ground whereon to depend upon a supply of corn from that country, it is evident, that, unless we can, in some way or other, add to the quantity of corn produced at home, we must, in proportion to the quantity of corn now imported, experience additional distress, if a year of scarcity should unhappily arrive. The truth of this conclusion every man admits, and the nation, with a voice unanimous, exclaim, let us, as we love our lives and hate the yoke of a conqueror, add to the quantity of the corn produced at home.

Now, Gentlemen, one way of adding, in effect, to the quantity of any thing, is, to obtain some other thing capable of being made use of in its stead. Thus, if a man's turnips run short, he gives some cabbages to his cattle, and does thereby, in fact, add to his quantity of turnips. Upon this plain principle the King's Ministers have the intention of bringing forward the Bill above described; and, it must, I should think be evident to every man that if we bring Sugar from our colonies to supply the place of the corn now used in the distilleries, there will be in the country so much more corn to be used in the way of food, which is the very effect that we are all so anxious to see produced, and to produce which effect the situation of our colonies and our commerce is, at this moment, acknowledged, on all hands, to be peculiarly favourable.

Evident, however, as these truths appear to me, and, as I think they will appear to you, a great clamour has, by some of the land-owners and corn-dealers, been raised against the intended Bill; the alarm of these Gentlemen having, all of a sudden, changed its nature; from a dread of a *scarcity* of corn, they have in the twinkling of an eye, fallen into a dread of too great a *plenty* of corn; and some of them assert, that if the intended Bill should become a Law, the *Farmers* will become bankrupts, because, having lost one of the markets for their corn, their corn *will fall in price*, and they will not be able to pay their rents.

Gentlemen, any thing more groundless than this alarm, more unsound than this reasoning, I do not remember to have met with in the course of my life. What! is *plenty* the Farmer's ruin? Is *abundance* to be a source of national danger? Is cheapness of corn the people's curse? The Farmer has poor-rates to pay as well as rent; and, you will know, Gentlemen that he has more to pay in poor-rates when corn is dear than when corn is cheap; you know, in fact, that the amount of his poor-rates keep in exact proportion to the price of corn; you know, also, that what is not given in times of scarcity to the labourer in increased poor-rates must be given him in increased wages; you know further, that if the farmer sells his corn cheap, he fats his hogs cheap, he feeds his horses and cattle cheap, he keeps his servants cheap: and, indeed, you, who are Farmers, well know, from bitter experience, that the greatest evil of your lives were the high prices of the year 1800 and 1801, an evil which you feel to this hour, and which you will feel for many years yet to come.

But, Gentlemen, I beg you to consider the sweeping tendency of the principle, upon which the intended Bill is objected to, which principle applies to all cases wherein an increase in the produce of corn takes place. According to this principle, *to improve the land already enclosed is an evil*, because such improvement will certainly add to the produce of the land; that increased produce will as certainly lower the price of corn (unless more mouths are found to eat it); to lower the price of corn is, according to the opposers of this Bill, to ruin the Farmer; and, therefore if we admit this principle, to improve the land already enclosed is an evil. And, Gentlemen, what shall, then, be said, of *new enclosures?* It is the general opinion, that new enclosures cause an addition to the quantity of corn produced; it is the opinion of many of those who oppose the Bill, that the way to prevent scarcity in England and Scotland is to bring large tracts of waste lands into cultivation, because, they say, that the quantity of corn produced would thereby be made greater than it now is. Supposing this to be the case (and that no new mouths are created to eat such addition to the produce), the price of corn will certainly be lowered by the new enclosures; the lowering of the price of corn will here again, according to the opposers of the bill, ruin the Farmer; and, therefore, upon their principle, those new enclosures, which they themselves represent as being necessary to the Salvation of the country, would be a great national evil. The light, however, in which the inconsistency of these Gentlemen's conduct appears the most clearly, is this, that, for a long series of years they have seen corn brought into England and Scotland from foreign countries, without having, in any one instance, complained against it, as likely to ruin the Farmers. Now there is no foreign country that can send us any corn; but our lands in the West Indies are able to send us Sugar that will supply the place of the corn that we used to get from foreign countries; and, observe, that we buy this Sugar of our own countrymen, and pay them in flax and wool & iron and tin and copper, all the natural produce of our own soil, while the corn which we drew from foreign countries was, for the greater part, paid for in Gold and Silver; and yet, Gentlemen, strange it is to say, that the persons who oppose the intended Bill, who call themselves the friends of the Farmers, who quietly suffered *eight hundred thousand* quarters of corn to be brought every year from foreign countries, would now fain persuade those same Farmers, that they will be ruined by the bringing in of that which will supply the place of, at most, *three hundred thousand* quarters of corn, that being the full amount of what is used yearly in the distilleries. Nay, Gentlemen, these same Persons have no scruple to express their sorrow that the supply of foreign corn is cut off by the enemy, and their wishes that, that supply may again be renewed; just as if 800,000 quarters of corn, brought from abroad, would not lower the price of our corn produced at home more than 300,000 thrown back from the distillers; and yet, Gentlemen, the opposers of the intended Bill call themselves the friends of the Farmer. There may be some Farmers so easily misled, so completely blinded, as to believe this, and may carry folly so far as to be induced to join in a Petition to Parliament against a Bill which they are told will make corn cheap; but, I trust that the Farmers of Hampshire have too much good sense to be so deceived; and that, at any rate, if the Petition, which is talked of, should be seriously proposed, we, the Freeholders in general, shall not be so shamefully deficient in the duty we owe to ourselves, to the Poor, and to our country, as to suffer it to be carried, without such an opposition on our part as shall convince the Parliament, that it speaks not the sense of the country.

I am, Gentlemen, Your humble and Obedient Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

London, April 23, 1808.

COBBETT'S
Political Register.

APRIL 23, 1808.

CORN AGAINST SUGAR.——In the month of December 1806, a Committee was appointed to consider of the possibility of introducing sugar and molasses into use, in the distilleries and breweries. I never heard of any report, that was made by that committee, but, as will appear from the report of the debate, upon that occasion, some persons expressed their apprehension, that the measure, if adopted, would approve greatly *injurious to the growers of corn.* I was of a different opinion, and the reasons, upon which that difference was founded, were, at the time, stated in the Register of the 10th of January, 1807, Volume XI. p. 33, to which, as the means of sparing me some repetition, I beg leave to refer the reader.—The same committee, or a renewed one, have now made their report. It was laid before the House of Commons, on the 13th of this month; and, as appears from the statements in the newspapers (for I have not yet seen the authentic papers of the House, whence every thing of this sort is taken for insertion in my Parliamentary Debates), they recommend the passing of an act to suspend, for one year, by way of experiment, the use of corn in the distilleries, taking care, however, to authorize the Privy Council to take off the suspension, in case it should, upon trial, be found, that the measure produces a serious depression in the price of corn.—I do not recollect any measure to have been met by so apparently determined an opposition as this; and, though I am not on the side of the opposers, it does, I must confess, give me some little relief from that disgust, which I have, of late, experienced, to perceive that this opposition has nothing to do with party.—"Great and just *alarm,*" the opposers say, has been excited through the country by the proposition to introduce sugar instead of corn into the distilleries; because .... because what? Because such a measure, "will produce *a glut* in the corn market." Thus then, our alarm has, all of a sudden, changed its nature; from an alarm at approaching *scarcity* of corn, it is become an alarm at approaching *superabundance* of corn!—Sir Henry Mildmay said, that "he "thought it right to apprize the House, that "the part of the report which went to prohi"bit the use of grain in distillation, though "sanctioned by the opinions of a *majority* of "the committee, had, by no means, its una"nimous approbation. If any legislative "measure should be proposed on the report, "tending to carry that principle into effect, "he gave notice that he should feel it his duty "to oppose it. There was no sufficient pub"lic ground for such a measure, and it would "be *extremely injurious to the barely countries*, "one of which he had the honor to represent. "He was confident that his constituents would "give him instructions to oppose the propo"sition, and that they would petition against "the measure."—Mr. Chute, whom I have not heard before, since his election, "agreed with "the Hon. Baronet. The landed interest was "sufficiently depressed, and the influence of "members whose consequences arose from "trade was already sufficiently great, without "striking a general blow at an extensive branch "of the agriculture of the country. He should "give his determined opposition to the mea"sure."—Now, I should, if things were as they ought to be, call myself one of the constituents of Sir Henry Mildmay and Mr. Chute. I am, in fact, one of the persons, whom they are said more immediately to represent; and, as little things are great to little men, I dare say, that I feel as much anxiety for the prosperity of Hampshire as either of them; but, I can assure them, that they will receive no instructions from me to oppose the suggested measure, and will find me opposed to any petition, which the country may be stirred up to prefer against it.—It is agreed, on all hands, that the measure would be greatly beneficial to the West Indies, which are, at present, in a state of distress hardly to be described. So far, therefore, if we think it wise to maintain the possession of those colonies, the measure is a good one. But, it is contended, that the measure would be injurious to the barley growers at home. Supposing that to be true, it would then, with me, be a question of degree merely. I should inquire whether the injury to the barley growers would be more or less than the relief to the sugar growers; the latter being, in my opinion, full as much entitled to the protection of the government as the former. Yes, say the opposers of the measure, but there is this consideration; that the measure will not be injurious to the whole nation by discouraging the growth of corn. Make this out, gentlemen, and I am with you; but, at present, I am, for the reasons which I will now endeavour to submit to the reader, with brevity and clearness, of a different opinion.—After having heard, from all quarters, so much anxiety expressed lest, from the shutting of the ports of the continent and America against us, we should experience the horrors to be expected from a scarcity of corn; after having seen the pains taken by Mr. Young and Mr. Wakefield to impress us with a just idea of the magnitude of our annual importation of corn; it must, I think, appear to the reader to be a strange proposition, that danger of scarcity will arise from a want of a market for what we ourselves grow in this country. But let us hear the arguments of Mr. Wakefield. He disapproves of any legislative measure that would deprive the farmer of such markets as the distilleries; he says, that this discouragement will produce a fear of bad prices, and inadequate returns for labour and capital; that this fear once excited in the mind of the farmer, he will relax in his exertions to raise corn. He further says, that the distilleries, by causing more corn to be raised than is necessary for *feeding* the nation, enable us, in a season of scarcity, to take this superabundance and apply it to feeding purposes, and that, therefore, the distilleries operate as a national grainery.—There is something very plausible in this argument; but, I think, that, upon examination, it will appear to be more specious than solid; for, what does it mean but simply this: that, in order to induce the farmers of a nation, to grow more corn than is, upon an average, necessary for the consumption of the nation, a part of what they grow must be annually bought of them for the purpose of being *thrown away*; for the purpose of being gotten rid of without becoming human food, or sustenance? I shall be told, perhaps, that, used in the distilleries corn does become human sustenance; for that, though it comes out in the shape of spirituous liquors, and, therefore, cannot very well be called food, yet that it causes less beer to be drunk and less food to be eaten, than would be drunk and eaten, if there were no spirituous liquors. I do not know, that my opponents *will* make use of this argument; but if they should, it will be a very good answer to themselves; for, if the use of spirituous liquors produce a saving of beer and food, then the disuse of those liquors will produce an additional demand for corn, in the shape of beer and bread; and, if the use of spirituous liquors produce no such saving, we come back to my proposition, namely, that the corn used in the distilleries is, considered as human sustenance *thrown away*; and, according to the idea of Mr. Wakefield, it is necessary for a nation to raise a certain proportion of corn annually to be thrown away, in order to secure the said nation from the horrid effects of casual scarcity. Used in the distilleries does corn become human sustenance? YES. Well then, the distilleries are *no grainery*, for, if you suspend them in a time of scarcity, the mouths that fed upon them must necessarily fall upon sustenance in some other shape. If the answer be NO; then is the corn used in distilleries *thrown away*, for, if you talk to me of the value which the farmer gets for it, I remind you, that, that value must come out of the labour of those who consume the spirituous liquors. If the corn be thrown away, it is full as well to throw away sugar as corn; if spirituous liquors be human sustenance, then we draw it from our colonies in sugar: what is more, *we can have it in times of scarcity as well as in times of plenty*; and the West Indies become an inexhaustible grainery. It appears to me to be impossible for the most ingenious reasoner to get clear of this dilemma.—Before I proceed any further, I will insert an article from the Morning Chronicle upon this subject. "Last night the Report was made from the "Committee to whom it was referred to consi"der whether the distillery should be preven"ted from using grain; and, as we anticipated, "they have given it as their opinions, that it "would be advisable to make the experiment "of prohibiting the distillation of spirits from "grain for one year. There was, however, it "seems, a division in the Committee on this "point, and the Report itself made a sensible "impression on the House; so that no omen, "either for or against the adoption of the "measure, can be formed.——We have felt it "to be our duty to enter our feeble pro"test against these most dangerous encroach"ments on the agriculture of the country, "which is surely of more value towards its "independence than all its colonies both in the "Eastern and Western world. An experiment "to sterlize the country for one year—to inter"rupt the routine of crops—to create a famine, "perhaps, in the Kingdom. We trust in the "good sense of parliament, that we shall have "no such experiment.—It is to the Distillery "in particular that the northern part of the "kingdom looks in its culture of barley for a "market. Rob Scotland of this resource, and "four fifths of its farmers will be bankrupts: "they cannot substitute wheat for barley— "their climate will not ripen it; and the same "argument may apply to a great proportion "of the barley lands in England.—This is a "very different measure for stopping the distil"ling of grain for a season of scarcity. In "that case, having a crop of barley in hand "when wheat is deficient, an act passes to stop "the distillery, so as to bring the whole stock "into use as a substitute for bread corn—but "here as a project to prevent the growing of "barley.—It might be entitled, "a Bill to cre"ate a scarcity of Corn by discouraging the "growth thereof." Surely there is no evil that "can befall the country equal to that which "would flow from a measure of this kind—and "when it is reflected that we may be thrown "entirely on our own produce for subsistence, "we shall not be condemned to the trial of chi"merical experiments, by which the course of "our husbandry is to be disturbed—and our "farmers are to be warned against sowing the "land!"—This article does little more than dilute the argument of Mr. Wakefield, namely, that the distilleries is one great market for corn, take away this market and you take away one of the most powerful motives to the raising of corn, whence will arise a diminished produce and all the consequences of such a diminution, amongst which is particularly mentioned the ruin of the barley farmers.—Now, in the first place, the quantity of barley used in the distilleries of England and Scotland does not exceed 300,000 quarters annually, the average annual produce of about 70,000 acres of land. And this is a market, the loss of which is to spread ruin amongst the cultivators of England and Scotland! It is to make bankrupts of four-fifths of the farmers of Scotland; it is to *sterilize* the land, and *starve* the people; and that, too, by bringing provision into the country, or at least, something to supply the place of provisions, now thrown away!—Let us see, however, whether it be probable, that *less corn* would be raised on account of this measure. Wheat, we are told, could not be raised upon certain of the lands, which now bear crops of barley. But *oats* might, and grass would follow oats as well as barley. But, upon the supposition, that the particular lands alluded to would bear nothing but barley, there are other lands, which now bear barley, and which would bear something else. Still, it must be confessed, that there would be one market lost; but, would no other market open? If you stop the distilleries will not the barley that they now consume go to the fatting of hogs and to various other purposes? The moment barley begins to be cheap, that moment it is given to hogs; and, if you ask me how the hog's flesh is to be disposed of; if you

are still afraid, that the quantity of human sustenance, in England and Scotland, will be too great; if you still dread a glutted market of provisions, there are the *West Indies*, those very colonies, whom, you are afraid, the Americans will starve; who will give you, in times of plenty, sugar in exchange for your barley, made into pork, and from whom, in times of scarcity, you can, at any moment, withhold that pork. In calling *this* a granary, indeed, there would be something like reason and consistency.—But, the truth is, I believe, that no such exchange would be necessary to keep alive the motive for growing barley. It is, in a national point of view, completely irrational to speak of barely but as being an article of human sustenance; as a means of supporting human life; as, to use the common word, *subsistence*. Now, I think, it is a principle acknowledged upon all sides, that wherever there is subsistence there will be *a proportionate population*, or, to use the words of Mr. Malthus (with whom I disagree as to the *checking of population*), "population always "treads close upon the heels of subsistence." If this be the case, then, where is the ground of alarm at throwing an additional quantity of subsistence in upon the community? This doctrine of Mr. Malthus being sound (and common sense says that it must be so) there never can be a want of a market for any quantity of barley that we can grow. There may be a temporary fall of price; but the permanent effect of withholding corn from the distilleries, and supplying the place of it by the produce of colonies belonging to ourselves, must be, either that of producing an exportation of hogs-meat, or of increasing our domestic population, both causes being equally efficacious in preventing the discouragement and the decreased production and gains of the farmers.—Suppose the West Indies could supply us with barley enough for our distilleries, Mr. Wakefield would, if he were consistent, object to it, because, as he would say, the barley growers of England would be thereby discouraged. He would be of the same opinion with regard to Guernsey of Jersey; for the measure would still have precisely the same effect; and, upon the supposition that *new enclosures* tend to make an *increase* (which I think they do not) in the quantity of subsistence produced, he would, of course, also object to new enclosures, and, then, I should leave him to settle the point with Sir John Sinclair, and "the *friends of agriculture*," who cry aloud and cease not for a *General Enclosure Bill*. This last argument was made use of by Mr. Percival, to whom Mr. Windham replied, that in the case of new enclosures, the supply was, doubtless, increased, and the competition augmented; but, in the case contemplated, there would be an *exclusion* of one set of growers to the sole advantage of the other. I agree, that the immediate *advantage* will be solely upon the side of the colonies; but, this is no objection to a measure, provided *no injury* be sustained on the other side in consequence of that measure "*Augmented competition*" is only other phrase for *decrease of price*; for, whether the market be wholly cut off, or only narrowed in its demand, though there may be a difference as to the degree, the principle continues the same; and, therefore, the seller has as good a right to complain of augmented competition as he has to complain of a total loss of the market. Pursuing this to an illustration: it is said, that the Scotch barley-grower will be injured, in consequence of this cutting off of a market for 300,000 quarters of barley, annually consumed in the distilleries; and that, as this measure is to be adopted after he has taken a long lease of his farm, he will not be able to pay his rent, and will become a bankrupt. This is to be the effect, we are told, of a loss of market. But, suppose, that the proposition of "the friends of agriculture" were adopted; suppose a General Enclosure Bill were passed, and suppose it were to answer the expected purpose, namely, that of causing *an increase of produce*. It would be a pitiful increase indeed, unless it exceeded 300,000 quarters of barley in a year; and, then, pray tell me gentlemen, "friends of agriculture," you, who, with Mr. Brand, are resolved to "oppose this "measure in every stage," whether the Scotch or the English barley-grower would not suffer as much from this increase of produce as from that loss of market, which, it is alledged, will be the effect of the measure now proposed?—As connected with a question like this, which embraces the general produce of the soil and the general interests of the nation, all the distinctions between barley-growers and wheat-growers are too trifling to be attended to. The kind as well as the amount of the produce will be regulated by the demand. The general market will tell the farmer what he is to sow, and the same infallible guide will tell the corn-dealer whither he is to send the fruit of the harvest.—Every argument made use of, with respect to the interests of the *cultivator*, applies, of course, to those of the *owner* of the soil; and, unless my reasoning be erroneous, neither can experience any permanent injury from the measure now in contemplation, while it is, upon all sides agreed, that the West India planters, so long and so severely oppressed by an accumulation of hardships, will therefrom derive considerable relief. Were there, indeed, any ground to apprehend, that the nation would experience an injury from this measure; were it a question between the West India planters and the people of England; I should say (though it would grieve me to be put to the necessity) let the West India planters perish, rather than England be endangered by scarcity; but, as I am convinced, that the measure now proposed will be greatly beneficial to the former, without producing any, even the slightest, danger or injury to the latter, either temporary or permanent, I hope, that, in the approaching discussion and decision, enlarged views and public spirit will prevail over local and interested motives.

STATE PAPERS.

(Translated from the Spanish and continued from the last Courier.)

LETTER FROM KING CHARLES IV. TO HIS SON THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS, *Dated Bayonne, Imp. Gov. Palace, 2d May,* 1808.

MY SON,

The advice of perfidious men by whom you are surrounded, have reduced Spain to the most critical situation, the Emperor alone can save her. Since the Peace of Basil, I have become sensible that the Interest of my Kingdom was inseparble from a good understanding with France. I have spared no sacrifice to secure this important object, even when France was governed by unsettled rulers, I suppressed my personal feelings from political views, and the good of my subjects.

When the Emperor succeeded in establishing order in France, my apprehensions were quieted, and I discovered new grounds for strengthening my alliance with him. When England declared war against France, I had the good fortune to remain neutral, and to secure to my country the blessings of peace—she afterwards seized upon some of my Frigates, and made War against me, without having declared it, which compelled me to oppose force to force, and to bring the calamities of War upon my subjects.

Spain surrounded with Coasts, and deriving great part of its wealth from its foreign possessions, suffers from War more than any other nation. The stagnation of commerce and the consequent distress was sensibly felt by my subjects, and a certain portion of them very unjustly imputed blame to my Ministers. I had however, the consolation of enjoying tranquility by land, in as far as regarded the integrity of my provinces, being the only King in Europe whose powers was undiminished, during those eventful times.—I should still have continued to possess the same quiet, but for the bad advice which has missed you. You have allowed yourself to be deceived by the prejudices of your first wife against France, and you have adopted her obstinate dislike to my Ministers, to your Mother, and even to myself.

You have compelled me to assume the rights of a Father and King: I caused you to be arrested, and I found amongst your papers sufficient proof of your guilt, but at the end of my career, I could not support the sorrow of witnessing my Son perish on a Scaffold, and allowing myself to be caried away by insensibility and the tears of your Mother, I pardoned you.

My subjects continued nevertheless to be distracted by the deceitful suggestions of your partizans. From that moment I lost for ever my peace of mind, and was compelled to add to the distress arising from the misfortunes of my subjects, the affliction occasioned by the dissentions in my own family.

My Ministers were calumniated before the Emperor of the French, who conceiving that Spain was about to separate from him, and observing discord in the bosom of my own family, sent large armies under various pretexts into my country. As long as his troops continued encamped on the banks of the Ebro, and whilst their object appeared solely that of keeping up a communication with Portugal, I entertained the hope that he would not alter those sentiments of consideration and friendship which he had always expressed towards me; but understanding that his troops were taking a direction towards my Capital, I saw the necessity of collecting my forces about me that I might present myself before my august ally, as became the King of Spain.

I would soon have satisfied his doubts and promoted my own interest. I gave directions that my troops should leave Portugal and Madrid, and I formed them into armies in various parts of my kingdom, not with the view of abandoning my subjects, but that I might support with dignity the glory of the throne. My experience gave me at the same time to apprehend, that the Emperor of the French might have some object to accomplish incompatible with my interest.

What has been your conduct under such circumstances? that of having fomented disorder in my palace, and encouraged my body guard to mutiny against my person. Your Father has been your Prisoner: my Prime Minister whom I had brought up and adopted into my family, covered with blood had been transferred from one dungeon to another. You have brought disgrace on my grey hairs—you have despoiled me of a crown, which descended to me with glory from my fore-fathers, and which I had preserved without stain. You have placed yourself upon my throne, and at the disposal of the inhabitants of Madrid, and of Foreign troops who then entered it. The conspiracy of the Escurial had then obtained its object, the acts of my administration became the subject of public contempt. Old and borne down with infirmity I can never overcome this unexpected calamity:—I have had recourse to the Emperor of the French, not as a King at the head of his armies, and surrounded with the pomp of a throne—but as a King disgraced and abandoned: I have found refuge and protection in his loyalty: I owe to him my own life, that of my Queen, and of my Prime Minister: I have proceeded as far as Bayonne, and you have so conducted this business, that every thing must depend upon the mediation and protection of that great Prince.—It is in vain to attempt reconciling a distracted populace, which would occasion the ruin of Spain, and the most lamentable consequences to you, my kingdom, my subjects and my family.—I have opened my heart to the Emperor—he knows all the outrages and insults which I have suffered:—he has declared to me that *he will never acknowledge you as King*, and that the enemy of his father can never enjoy the confidence of any foreign nation: he has shewn me besides Letters under your own hand, which clearly demonstrate, your rooted hatred to France.

Under such circumstances my rights are clear, and my duty still more so, not to spill the blood of my subjects—to do nothing at the end of my career that can occasion trouble or discord to Spain by reducing her to the utmost misery.

Had you continued faithful to your obligations, and to the feelings of nature, you would certainly have spurned at such perfidious advice, and being constantly at my side, for my defence, you would have waited with patience but a few years longer to have filled the situation destined you by nature, and I should have been able to arrange all political differences, to promote the welfare of Spain, and that of us all. For the last six months matters have indeed been most critical; but I nevertheless should have obtained much from the partiality of my subjects, by the few means still left me, & the actual moral force which I should have acquired, presenting myself with dignity to meet my ally, who never could take offence at an arrangement intended to reconcile the interests of my subjects, with those of my family. But in snatching from me my crown, you have destroyed your own, stripping it of every thing that rendered it dignified and sacred in the eyes of the World.

Your conduct to myself,—your intercepted letters have created *a barrier of brass between you and the Throne of Spain*, and it can never be for your own interest nor that of the country *to pretend to Reign*. Beware of kindling a flame which will inevitably lead to your own entire ruin and to the destruction of Spain.—I am King through the rights of my ancestors: my abdication is the insult of violence and force: I have nothing therefore to expect from you; nor can I listen to the terms of a meeting; another insulting proposal of your ignorant adherents.—I have reigned only for the happiness of my subjects, and I cannot sanction civil war, disturbances, popular meetings and revolution. Every thing should be done for the people—*and by them*: to forget this maxim is to render ourselves responsible for the dreadful consequences. I have ever devoted my life for the good of my country, and in my old age I hope I shall never be guilty of any act contrary to their religion, their tranquility and prosperity. I have reigned for them; I will ever devote myself to them; I will forget all the sacrifices which I have made; and when I am fully satisfied that the Religion of Spain, the integrity of its Provinces, its independence and privileges are permanently secured, I will descend to the grave forgiving the sorrow and affliction which you have brought upon my last years.

(Signed) *CARLOS.*

On the 2d of May (same date as the preceding) is a public Decree of Government taking into consideration a proposal from the Duke of Berg, to attend in Council, and his being in consequence chosen President thereof, but contain nothing else of moment.

Copy of a Letter from the Prince of Asturias to the Infanto Don Antonio, dated Bayonne, 6th May.

I have this day delivered a letter to my dear Father in the following terms:—

MY MUCH RESPECTED FATHER AND LORD,

As a proof of my love, obedience and submission to your Majesty, and to fulfil the re-iterated wishes of your Majesty, I renounce my Crown to your Majesty, hoping that your Majesty may enjoy it for many years. I recommend to your Majesty the persons who have served me since the 19th of March, I trust in the assurances given by your Majesty in that respect. God protect, &c. &c.

(Signed) *FERNANDO.*

In consequence of this renunciation of my Crown to my beloved Father, I revoke all the powers delegated to the Council of Government previous to my departure from Madrid, for the purpose of conducting the weighty and urgent concerns of Government during my absence. The Council will in future obey the orders and commands of our much beloved Father and Sovereign, and will direct them to be observed throughout the Kingdom.

Permit me now to return my best thanks to all the individuals of the Council, to the constituted authorities and to the nation at large for the services which they have rendered me, and to recommend the most cordial union with my beloved Father the King Don Carlos, & the Emperor Napoleon, whose power and friendship can alone re-establish what is of the utmost importance to Spain, viz. her independence, and the integrity of her territory. I intreat you not to allow yourself to fall into the *snares of our eternal enemies*, to live united together, and with our allies, to avoid the effusion of blood, and the misfortunes which must inevitably arise out of the present state of affairs, if you allow yourself to be carried away by the spirit of disturbance and discord. Let this letter be duly notified in Council, and to all whom it may concern.

(Signed) *FERNANDO.*

Copy of a letter from the Prince of Asturias, to his Imperial Majesty and King of the French, dated Bayonne, 5th May, 1808.

MY LORD AND BROTHER,

I have the honor of presenting to your Majesty copy of *the letter* which I propose transmitting to the King my August Father, in which I abdicate the Crown of Spain in favour of his Majesty, in compliance with the wish *to-day expressed* in the presence of your Imperial and Royal-Majesty.—I beseech your Imperial and Royal Majesty to take my person under your powerful protection, that of my Brother the Infanto Don Carlos, and that you will secure the safety of the persons and of all those who have accompanied me under this assurance, I request your Imperial and Royal Majesty to believe me with high consideration, &c. &c.

(Signed) *FERNANDO.*

Copy of a Royal Address from his Highness King Charles the IV. published at Madrid, by order of the Council, on the 8th May, 1808.

SPANIARDS MY BELOVED SUBJECTS—Perfidious men are busy in your destruction, and wish to put arms into your hands, that you may use them against the French troops, endeavouring by turns to excite you against each other. What can be the result of such base intentions!! No other than the pillage of all Spain, and calamities of every description.

The factious spirits from which I have suffered so much are still busy at work, and under circumstances so very important and critical, I am consulting with my Ally the Emperor of the French what is best to be done for your happiness. Do not give ear to the insinuations of our enemies: those who propagate false ideas against France, and thirsting for your blood, are either the enemies of our country, or the Agents of England. If you listen to them, you will occasion the loss of your colonies, the reputation of your provinces, and a ruin of calamity and misfortune to your country. Spaniards—confide in my experience, and give obedience to the authority which I derive from the Almighty and my forefathers. Follow my example, and rest assured that the friendship of the Great Emperor of the French, our ally, can alone save Spain, and establish its prosperity. Given at Bayonne, in the Imperial Palace called of Government, this 4th May 1808.

(Signed) *I the KING.*

From King Charles to the Grand Duke of Berg, same date.

MY LORD AND BROTHER,

Absence and infirmity preventing me from giving due attention to the Government of my States, the tranquility of my Kingdom, and the protection of my Crown, it has occurred to me that I cannot do better than appoint a Viceroy, who being clothed with the supreme authority which I hold from God and my fore-fathers, may rule and regulate for me and in my name all the Provinces of Spain. Having in consequence duly consulted the good of my People, and desirous of saving the Monarchy from the precipice into which it was nearly thrown, by the wicked enemies of the repose of the Continent; being at the same time, well acquainted with the exalted virtues of your Imperial Royal Highness of which we have had so many proofs, as also of the great services rendered to us: I have resolved with the advice and approval of my faithful and Great Ally the Emperor and King, to appoint your Imperial and Royal Highness Vice-Roy-General, by the accompanying Decree to the Council of Government.—Beseeching you, O Prince, to condescend, to give it currency, and by accepting of this nomination—you will restore tranquility to my Soul. I pray to God, &c. &c.

(Signed) *CARLOS.*

Order from Charles the IV. to the Supreme Council of Government, notifying the appointment of the Grand Duke of Berg, to be Vice-Roy-General of the Kingdom, dated Bayonne, 4th May, 1808.

Having judged it expedient to call into action the force and resources of my Kingdom, with the view of securing private property and public tranquility, against our secret and avowed enemies, I have deemed necessary for this purpose, to appoint as Vice-Roy-General of the Kingdom, our dear Brother the Grand Duke of Berg, who commands at the same time the forces of our Ally the Emperor of the French. I therefore command my Supreme Council of Castile, my other Councils, Chancerys, Courts of Justice, Vice-Roys, Captains, Generals, and Governors of our Provinces and Forts, to give him obedience, to execute and cause to be executed all his orders and requisitions; such being our pleasure, as also that he should preside at the Council of Government.—Be it so understood and complied with as my Sovereign determination.

(Signed) *I the KING.*

Decree of Charles the IV. addressed to the Council of Castile, resigning the Crown of Spain to His Imperial and Royal Majesty of the French, dated Bayonne, 8th May, 1808.

I have determined to give my dear subjects the only remaining proof of my paternal affection. During my whole Reign their happiness, quiet, and prosperity, together with the maintenance of the integrity of the dominions granted me by Divine Providence, have been the only objects of my anxious solicitude. All the measures and endeavours of my August Predecessors on the Throne, have been directed to these objects and to these alone. Under the very peculiar circumstances in which I am at present placed, my conscience and honor, and the reputation which I owe to posterity, most imperiously require that the last act of my sovereignty, should be directed to that purpose, viz. the tranquility, prosperity, security and integrity of the Monarchy, which throne I now relinquish, for the greater prosperity of my subjects of both hemispheres. I have therefore by a treaty signed and ratified with my Ally *and dear Friend* the Emperor of the French, *ceded all my Right to Spain and the Indies*; having stipulated that the Crown of Spain and the Indies shall always remain independent and entire,—the same as it has continued under my sovereignty, as also that our sacred religion shall continue to be not only the predominant, but the only one authorized in all the dominions of this monarchy. Be it so understood, and let such be communicated to all the other Councils, Tribunals of the Kingdom, Chiefs of Provinces, Military, Civil and Ecclesiastic, and to all the Justices of my Kingdom, that this last act of my sovereignty be publicly known to all residing in my dominions of Spain and the Indies, that you and they concur together in carrying into full effect the dispositions *of my dear Friend the Emperor Napoleon*, that Peace and good harmony may subsist between France and Spain, that the disorder and popular disturbance may cease, the continuance of which would conduce to the destruction of families and general ruin.

(Signed) *I the KING.*

Similar signatures on the part of the Prince of Asturias and the Infanto Don Carlos, and Don Antonio, dated Bordeaux, 12th of May, 1808, and published at Madrid, on the 18th May.

Don Fernando, Prince of Asturias and the Infanto Don Carlos and Don Antonio— sensible of the affection which they have always experienced from the faithful Spaniards, they now observe them with grief and sorrow plunged into difficulties, and threatened with the most distressing calamities. Being aware that this may arise in a great measure from the ignorance of a great majority of the people as to the causes of the conduct of their Highnesses, as well as the plain incontemplation for the prosperity of their country, they cannot do less than undeceive them, that the objects in view may not be counteracted, and afford them at the same time the most unceasing proof of their affectionate good-will.

They cannot therefore refrain from representing, that the circumstances under which the Prince accepted of the reins of Government, from the abdication of the King his Father, (at a time when most of the provinces of the kingdom and all the frontier garrisons were in the hands of the French army, and peculiar circumstances which cannot apply to other persons,) and being assured that they were surrounded with spies, left them no alternative to avoid greater evil than to determine upon going to Bayonne.—Their Royal Highnesses having reached Bayonne, the Prince then King for the first time met with the novelty of his Father's Protest against his abdication, under the pretext that it had not been voluntary. Having only accepted of the Crown under the conviction that it had been duly ceded to him, he no sooner ascertained the existence of such Protest, than his filial respect induced him to relinquish it: his Father soon after renounced it in his own name, and that of his dynasty, in favor of the Emperor of the French, that he, as might seem best for the good of the nation, might state the person and successors to occupy it in future.

In this state of matters their Royal Highnesses considering the situation in which they are placed, the very critical state of Spain, and that all the exertions of its inhabitants in support of their rights would not only be unavailing but also most fatal, occasioning rivers of blood, and the loss of many of its provinces, and of all its foreign settlements, being also sensible that the most likely remedy for such disasters will be obtained by the concurrence of each of their Royal Highnesses to the cession of their rights to the Throne as made by their Father and King: reflecting at the same time that the said Emperor of the French has stipulated in that event to preserve the absolute independence and integrity of the Spanish Monarchy, as well as of all its foreign Colonies, without removing or dismembering any part of its dominions, to preserve the uniformity of the Catholic religion, property, the laws and customs, insuring for a long period to come the power and prosperity of the Spanish Nation. Their Royal Highnesses being desirous of giving the most undoubted proof of their generosity, of the attachment which they feel, of the gratitude due to the affection which they have always experienced, have made a sacrifice of all private interest and personal gratification for their advantage, confirming for this purpose what they have already stipulated by a particular agreement, the cession of their rights to the Throne; they absolve all Spaniards from their obligations in their respect, admonishing them to watch over the general interest of the Country, establishing quiet, and waiting with patience to receive their happiness through the wisdom and power of the Emperor Napoleon, and by conforming with them to these dispositions, to rest assured, that they will afford to their Prince, and both Infantos, the most unceasing testimony of their Loyalty, as their Royal Highnesses now give of their paternal affection, ceding all their rights, and sacrificing their private interests for their prosperity, which is the only object of their anxiety.

(Signed) *I the PRINCE.*
CARLOS.
ANTONIO.

(To be Continued.)

AMERICAN PETITIONS.

Sir,—When Mr. Baring and his petitioning junto, exclaimed so loudly against the intrusion of clerks into the meeting of American merchants, I guessed (well knowing the character of the faction) that we should find, on inquiry, that a large number of their supporters at the meeting were of that description; but, I did not suppose they would have pushed impudence and inconsistency so far, as to have permitted those very clerks to have signed the petition presented as the petition of Merchants. Yet, Sir, one of the first names affixed to the patriotic petition from London (patriotic, indeed, if, as reported is signed chiefly by Americans) is that of one Palmer who though a petitioner, and of course incapable by law of giving evidence in his own cause, was one of the principal witnesses called by "Councillor Brougham" to bear testimony before the House of Commons, of the fatal effects of the orders in Council—On the cross examination, by the House, of this important person, he was obliged to confess that he was "the agent, or, if you please, the clerk of Guest and Co.;" that he had signed the requisition for the meeting at the London Tavern, in the name of his employers, without their knowledge; but, that he had very cautiously subscribed the petition with his own. When a member of the house (Mr. Croker) naturally enough, one should think, wished to inquire by what right, or in what character, this clerk had put himself so forward before the house and the country as a merchant, the whole party took alarm; Mr. Citizen Baring, my Lord Temple, and even Mr. Bragge Bathurst (Mr. Vansittart sat just behind him) thought such an inquiry unnecessary and even injurious: "Palmer," they alledged, "had signed the petition, and that should content the house." Mr. Croker and Mr. Pole Carew, thought that "in forming an estimate of the weight and respectability of a petition, the weight and respectability of the petitioners were no bad ingredients, and that in considering what regard was due to evidence, it was not quite superfluous to be satisfied of the veracity, experience, and character of the witness." Then came Sir John Newport, referring to the petition, and discovering that it was entitled the petition of merchants, manufacturers, & *others*, and that though it might appear that this clerk was neither merchant or manufacturer, it could not be denied that he was one of the *others*!!! Oh rare Sir John! So anxious, however, were the party to uphold Mr. Palmer, that undeterred by Sir John's defence, they divided the house, and on the house deciding that the inquiry should proceed, they were put to the open shame of having one of their chief requisitors, petitioners and witnesses, proved to be no more than a clerk, who sometimes signed one name, sometimes another, and whose connexion with America was neither more or less than that the house at whose desks he wrote were concerned in the American trade, and that "he himself had some little matters of money due to him from persons of that country!!!"—Now, Sir, one little word as to the Manchester Petition, I observe that out of the 25 or 30 signatures, there are 7 in the name of Phillips; I observe also, that one of the witnesses is called Phillips, I should be glad to know, whether there are 7 seperate firms of the name of Phillips in Manchester; or, whether one firm, instead of signing Phillips and Sons (or whatever its title may be) has split itself into 7 signatures, judiciously intermixed with the other names: this is a piece of candour which one might well expect from the fellow labourer of Palmer; alias Guest and Co. Merchant, alias Agent, alias Clerk, alias something or *other*—Before I conclude, allow me to furnish you with an epitome of the evidence already collected at the bar of the house, which I trust will have the same effect in the country that it had there.—Q. What has occasioned the interruption of our trade with America?—A. The Orders in Council.—Q. Do you not attribute this interruption partly to the non-importation act, to the non ratification of the treaty, and to the American embargo?—A. I attribute it to the Orders in Council.—Q. Does the difficulty of importing into America arise from their non importation act, which prohibits that trade, or from our orders in Council which permit it?—A. From the Orders in Council.—Q. Is the non-exportation of American produce from their own ports, attributable to their embargo which prevents the sailing of ships, or to our orders in Council that permit it?—A. To the Orders in Council.—Q. How do you account for the non payment of American bills, which (if intended to be paid) should have been provided for 2 or 3 months before the orders in Council were made?——A. By the Orders in Council.—Absurd, Mr. Cobbett, as this appears, I venture to assure you, it is no caricature; when the evidence comes to be published, you will find, that however dilated, glossed, or perplexed, it may be, it will in essentials, tally exactly with the foregoing abridgment.—I shall expect, by and bye, to hear it asserted, and proved by merchants, manufacturers and *others*, that the appearance of the Comet, the battle of Friedland, Lord Lauderdale's Parisian duties, the capitulation of Rosetta, and the discontents in Ireland, are all chargeable on the infamous, impolitic, and ruinous Orders in Council.—I am, Sir, &c.—M. M.—*March* 21, 1808.

MEMORANDA DRAMATICA.

The Wanderer, is from the pen of Mr. C. Kemble, who has translated it from a French piece, which was suppressed at Paris by order of Buonaparte, and its auther banished. It was once offered to Mr. Colman, and then, according to the original, the *Pretender* figured in the place of *Prince Sigismund*, which was deemed objectionable. Mr. C. Kemble has, with great ingenuity, obviated this objection, and by the production of a drama, powerful in its interest, and elegant and unaffected in its diction, honourably increased the fame, he had acquired by his former play, *The Point of Honour*.

Dramatis Personæ.

Prince Sigismund,........	Mr. C. Kemble.
Count Valdenstein,..............	Pope.
Count Sparre,..............	Brunton.
Col. Baner,................	Blanchard.
Gustavus Adolphus,........	Claremont.
Ramsay,....................	Fawcett.
Countess Valdenstein,......	Miss Smith.
Christina,.................	Miss Norton.

The action consists of the interesting escapes of *Prince Sigismund*, who, during the reign of Charles IX. headed the Poles, and entered Sweden, with a view to recover the throne of his ancestors, which the senate had deprived him of, in favour of his uncle. Pursued, after his defeat to the island of Orland, he finds an asylum under the roof of *Count Valdenstein*, through the pity & compassion of the *Countess*. This *hospitality* once shewn, no extremity can tempt her to violate it. The situations, in which the *Prince* is afterwards placed, are various and striking but nothing very potent in effect takes place till about the end of the second act, when, the *Count* being absent, the *Countess* finds it necessary to pass the prince off on *Count Sparre*, his pursuer, for her husband, and quickly afterwards it is heard that a person calling himself *Count Valdenstein*, (the husband) is taken prisoner, and believed to be the *Prince* in disguise. This scene, and that in which *Count Valdenstein* magnanimously, to save the *Prince's* life, calls himself the impostor, are excellent and here the acting of Miss Smith and Mr. C Kemble, was truly admirable. The plot thickens after this, and is very interesting to the end, when the *Count* and *Countess Valdenstein* are pardoned by *Gustavus* for assisting to effect the escape of the *Prince* on board the Danish fleet. While on shore in Orland, it would appear that *Christina* was intended for the *Prince*, but their affection proves to be like that of a sailor and his mistress—the moment he is at sea, she marries another, *Count Sparre*.

There is much skilful contrivance in the latter scences, but *The Wanderer*, with all its accidents, (for certainly choruses, processions, and a ballet, half an hour long, cannot be called essentials,) is perhaps not quite sufficient, in point of time and substance, to constitute a first piece. If, instead of three acts, it were, (as it might be with improvement) reduced to two, it would make an interesting melo-drama, and the improbability of the *Prince's* passing for the *Count*, in the heart of his family, might excite no surprise, where every thing is allowed.

The actors performed their parts in a manner exceedingly creditable to their feelings for the translator. Mr. C. Kemble exhibited as fine a picture, taken generally, of the distresses of the ambitious *Sigismund*, as can be conceived. He has rarely, if ever, distinguished himself so much. The force, yet delicacy and refinement, of Miss Smith's performance, and her quick and varied expression of the passions, filled the house with admiration. Miss Norton looked remarkably well, but such a character is not calculated to place her talents in their best point of view. The pink, and sky-blue square caps of these two Ladies, may be according to Swedish costume, but while there is no consistent alteration in the lower part of the dress, we smile to see that.

nec pes, nec caput uni
Reddatur formæ——

neither head nor foot can be reduced to any uniformity. Mr. Fawcett had a part something like *Adam Winterton*, in the *Iron Chest* which he played with the applause, that always attends his acting. *Old Ramsay* differs, however, from that character, and from his own natural one, by being at once a *wit* and a *Scotchman*.—The following jest may, perhaps, be thought not likely to come from a Scotchman, and he seems to have been made, (or rather left) a Scotchman, for no other reason but to utter it. *Ramsay* being reminded of his "*high birth*," because he had owned that he was born in the thirteenth story, replies, "Well, though many a Scotchman may be born in a garret, few will be found to have so little prudence as to die in one." His jokes, it must be confessed, are sometimes mal à propos; such are those in the first act, when the *Prince*, yielding to fatigue, indulges in a restless drowsiness. So is the conduct of the *Prince* in the banquet scene, where, through a misconception, easily corrected, Mr Kemble does not act in that guarded manner, which, amidst all his agitation, prudence, and the nature of his situation, absolutely require. Hunger is certainly a great tamer, but in this play it appears occasionally to have broken the spirit of *Sigismund*, more than fitly consists with the nobility and firmness of his character. We point out these little defects, because, where we behold so much to admire, we could wish to see perfection.

A very neat *prologue*, complimentary to Gustavus of Sweden, and written by Mr. Taylor, was spoken by Mr. Brunton; the *epilogue* by Miss Norton, who promised to hang up a misletoe, and, by way of conciliating the gentlemen, to let any of them kiss her—that could catch her. It was well delivered, but is a most trumpery production. The play was received with great applause, and promises to be a lasting favourite.

Mr. Cooke is no longer in durance vile; but playing at Glasgow. A letter from that place, dated Jan. 4, says—"We cannot but be pleased with Rock, for liberating Cooke, and to your winter managers for not securing such an actor as Mr. Young."

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

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AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 13th *October,*

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RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the PUBLIC, that the Sale of the Property of a Gentleman returning to Europe, advertised for THURSDAY the 13th day of October, is postponed to MONDAY next, the 17th Instant, when it will positively take place at half past 10 o'clock in the Morning.

Catalogues may be had on application.

TYPE FOR SALE.

TO be Sold on reasonable terms the Type with which the Courier has been printed until the Date of this Advertisement—A great proportion of it is in very good order, and is worthy the attention of any person who may be in want of such an article.

For particulars apply to the Editor, at the Courier Office, Fort.

Fort, *Sept.* 7, 1808.

Madras Theatre.

NOT ACTED THESE TWELVE YEARS.

On Saturday, the 15th *Instant,*

WILL BE PERFORMED,

THE MUCH ADMIRED COMEDY

OF

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Tickets to be had at the PANTHEON as usual.

October 8, 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT,

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received at His Majesty's Victualling Office, on or before Saturday next, the 15th Instant, at 12 o'clock, for the supply of Ten Thousand Star Pagodas, for Bills on the Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy London, the Proposals to specify the rate of Exchange for Bills at 30 or at 90 days sight.

J. BALFOUR,
J. BAKER,
Agents for Victualling.

Madras, *October* 11, 1808.

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SHOP,

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CEYLON SHELLS,

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A HANDSOME PANNELLED BODIED BANDY, upon C. Springs, Perfectly New and in the Present Fashion, with a strong Fast TROTTING DUN HORSE and a good HARNESS, Price 330 Pagodas, may be seen at Mr. BIRTLES's *Livery Stables*, Mount Road.

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A HANDSOME Light, Pannelled BANDY, with a Capital Fast Trotting ACHEEN HORSE, sound and tractable, with Harness to fit. Price 235 Pagodas.

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Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and despatch. Also, Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and visiting Cards &c. engrrved.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

, It is requested that those Subscribers to the Courier who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the Printer who will pay attention to their orders, and any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, October 12, 1808.

SCHEDULE *continued of Claims made before the Commissioners for investigating the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, at Fort St. George by parties to the Deed.*

376 Avadaunum Paupiah Braminy, claims on 4 Bonds mortgaged to Messrs. Harington and Co. viz. Balance of a Bond 13th July 1798, for Pagodas 1,06,711—and Bond 12th July 1798 for Pagodas 56,000, of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah, for money lent on account of the Company's Kists;—and 2 Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, one dated 1st Jemmadee Oosanee 1202 for Pagodas 88,000, the other 1st Jemmadee Oosanee 1211 Hejiree for Pagodas 85,000 for money lent on the same account —*Amount of the Principal of the Claims in the Coin specified,* Pagodas 3,21,775 21 0—*Aggregate amount of the Principal and Interest in Sterling Money,* £1,87,236 14 0

377 Avadaunum Paupiah Braminy, 8 Bonds of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah, detained by Messrs. Tulloh and Co. as security for a debt owing to them by Paupiah, 4 dated 12th July 1797, one for Pagodas 20,000, one for Pagodas 50,000, one for Pagodas 60,000, and one for Pagodas 70,000, and 4 others dated 13th July 1798, one for Pagodas 57,000, one for Pagodas 52,000, one for Pagodas 55,000, and one for Pagodas 41,772 22 0 for money advanced on account of the Company's Kists, 4,05,772 22 0. 2,13,716 16 0

378 Avadaunum Paupiah Braminy, 4 Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, viz. 14th December 1785, for Pagodas 1,50,000, 28th December 1785, for Pagodas 10,000 14th November 1789 for Pagodas 50,000, and 7th June 1792, for Pagodas 52,000, for money lent. 2,62,000 0 0. 1,90,650 10 2.

379 Avadaunum Paupiah Braminy, 3 obligations of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah, viz. a Bond 1st July 1801 for Pagodas 80,394 11 0 for money lent, a Cararnamah for 3 Bonds of Hussan ul Mulk, namely 12th June 1798 for Pagodas 1,00,000, 13th July 1798, for Pagodas 1,00,000, and same date, for Pagodas 79,548, for money lent on account of the kists for Arcot, and Bond 20th January 1798 for Pagodas 10,000 being Money paid to Alexander Binny for Arrears of Pay due to him by the Nabob, 3,69,942 11 0. 1,86,495 14 8

380 Avadaunum Paupiah Braminy, claims on the following Bonds of, and for the balances on four accounts with the Rajah of Vencatagherry, viz. a Bond for Pagodas 21,223—a do. for Pagodas 12,280—a do. for Pagodas 4,565, and a do. for Pagodas 5,000 an Interest account, on 2 Bonds due Pagodas 11,615—Balance on a grain account Pagodas 2,232—Balance of a Tunkha Pagodas 2,341, and Balance on Poluchurla Pagodas 400—the Payment of which Bonds and Balances was guaranteed by a Cararnamah of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah to Paupiah Dubash bearing date 7th Rabee ul aval 1201 Hejiree, 59,656 0 0. 49,222 8 0

381 Charles Loyd, Bond 10th September 1780 of the Nabob Wallajah for services performed, 25,000 0 0. 26,261 13 4

382 John De Fries, Esq. and Vencatasawmy, Executors to the Estate of the late Monea Pillay Tremalroy Balance of an Account Current with the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for money lent, 4,931 17 68. 0 0 0

383 Vittul Doss Samoo Doss Soucar Assignee of Duttajee Row, Bond 27th June 1801 of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for money lent, 38,500 0 0. 17,[illegible]9 5 10

384 Jeevana Naick, Bond 26th July 1798 of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for money lent, 7,265 0 0. 3,749 2 8

385 Rajagopaula Iyah, Brother and heir of Sevaramah Iyah, Bond 23d April 1787 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 95,000 0 0. 70,416 2 3

386 Teerovingada Chitty Son and heir of Appoo Chitty, Bond 25th August 1788 of the Nabob Wallajah for the Balance of an account for supplies of Grain at Arcot, 94,000 0 0. 67,157 15 9

387 Ranganathum son and heir of Ambalavana Moodelly, Bond 30th August 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 65,000 0 0. 43,820 16 8

388 Aroonachella Chitty son and heir of Pareeauna Chitty, Bond 21st June 1787 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 75,000 0 0. 55,250 0 0

389 Natalapathy Iyaloo Naick, heir of N. Yetherajalloo Naick Administrator of Vyree Rungapah Naick deceased, Balance of a teep dated 19th July 1788 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent on account of the Company's Kists. 14,800 0 0. 10,614 14 10

390 Chitumbarum, Bond 20th September 1786 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 35,000 0 0. 29,668 6 6.

391 Amboody Poody Ramachendriah Braminy and Sashagery Row Attornies for the Widow & legal Representative of A. Vencata Row deceased, son and heir of A. Vencatachelliah Braminy, Bond 7th September 1777 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. 55,000 0 0. 67,037 13 4.

392 Amboody Poody Ramachendriah Braminy, & Sashagery Row Attornies for the Widow and legal representive of A Vencata Row deceased. Bond 17th March 1788 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 40,000 0 0. 28,928 17 9.

393 Praboo Doss Mortgagee of Roya Reddy Row Balance of a Bond 9th May 1801 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money paid to Moofly Doss in discharge of a debt of the Nabob's, 11,800 0 0 5,431 17 7½.

394 Praboo Doss and Poorshotana Dava, Mortgagees of Messrs. Chase, Chinnery, Macdoual and Co. Assignees of A. Paupiah Braminy, Bond 12th July 1797 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent, 40,000 0 0. 21,466 14 0

395 Praboo Doss Attorney for Gopaul Doss, Balance of a Bond 12th Mohurrum 1216 for Pagodas 400—a bond 15th Mohurrum 1216 for Pagodas 1,000 and one do. 23d Zilhij for Pagodas 5,000, for money lent, 6,303 42 15 3,413 12 9.

396 Praboo Doss Attorney for Govind Doss Balance of a bond 7th May 1801 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent, 3,315 15 0 1,800 4 8.

397 Vullub Doss Attorney for Gocool Doss Mukhan Doss, son and heir of Mukhan Doss Bowlassa, Balance of a Tunkha 11th June 1776 for Pagodas 12,000 money lent, and 2 Bonds 19th April 1777 one for Pagodas 468 33 0 being on account of a former debt,—the other for Pagodas 3,366 29 0 in the name of Moodoo Nayer Dubash, being for the Balance of Interest on a former account, and bond 22d November 1777 for Pagodas 1,000 in the name of Gocool Doss for cash lent—granted by the Nabob Wallajah for the benefit of the said Mukhan Doss Bowlassa, 12,835 20 0 16,363 14 11

398 Vullub Doss, Attorney for Gocool Doss Mukhan Doss Son and Heir of Mukhan Doss Bowlassa, claims on the following obligations of His Highness Omdut ul Omrah, viz. Bond 12th February 1770 for Pagodas 1,487 22 0, for the value of Jewels and Pearls sold—one do. 17th October 1770 in the name of Vullub Doss Soondur Doss Sahoo for Pagodas 7,162 money lent, 2 Tunkhas 2d March 1796, one for Pagodas 3,100 the other for Pagodas 10,600, in the name of Cojah Shamier for money lent—a bond 3d January 1797 for Pagodas 1,962 22 0 for do.—a Tunkha 15th October 1799 for Pagodas 3,150 for money lent and Jewels supplied, and Tunkha 16th October 1799 for Pagodas 3,677 for the Balance of a former Tunkha, 31,139 2 0 21,445 13 6

399 Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston Attornies for Verjeevan Doss Grandson and heir of Vullub Soondaradoss, Bond 30th January 1772 of the Nabob Wallajah for cash advanced, 2,000 0 0 2975 8 5

400 Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston Attornies for Verjeevan Grand son and heir of Vullub Soondaradoss, Balance of a Bond 5th February 1776 for Pagodas 15,000, and Balance of another do, 5th July for Porto Novo Pagodas 3,000 of the Ameer ul Mulk Behauder for money lent, 3,954 6 20. 5,413 3 11.

401 Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston Attornies for Verjeevan Doss Grand son and heir of Vullub Soondaradoss, Balance of a Bond 9th January 1769 for Pagodas 10,000, and Bond 7th August 1771 for Pagodas 1,000 of His Highness Omdut Ul Omrah for money lent, 2,029 0 0. 3,486 4 0.

402 Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston Attornies for Caunthythud Pundiah, son and heir of Ramnada Pundiah, Balance due on 8 Bonds granted by Ettaber Cawn Fouzda, of the Tinnevelly district, payment guaranteed by Sunnud of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah to Ramnada Pundiah and Suncara Butt, and bearing date 7th Shaval 1210 Hejeree, for money lent to the Circar on account of the Company's Kists. Chuckrums, 1,54,598 0 0 54,484 10 0.

403 J. Shearman Mortgagee of Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co. Assignees of A. Paupiah Braminy, Bond 12th July 1797 of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for money lent on account of the Company's Kists, 20,000 0 0. 10,736 13 4.

404 Tirmul Row, Debt of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for Arrears of Pay as Serishtadar of the Dewanny Office, 4,740 35 12. 3,261 1 0.

405 Tirmul Row, 6 Bonds of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah in the names of different persons & dated as follows: 2d June 1801 for Pagodas 15,300 in the name of Meer Mahamed Ally Khan 4th June 1801 for Pagodas 2,125 in the name of Venaigum Moodelly, 12th June 1801 for Pagodas 2,000 in the name of Samy Moodely, 12th June 1801 for M. Pags. 1,500 in the name of Vencata Narasoo,—12th June 1801 for Pagodas 2,100 in the name of Ram Row, & 12th June 1801 for Pagodas 4,000 in the name of Anuntha Geree Row for money lent, 27,025 0 0. 12,471 0 0

406 Saueb Roy Attorney for Mahommed Askurree 2 Tunkas of the Nabob Wallajah, one dated 30th Shabaun 1191 for Rupees 2,060—the other 30th Zelhij 1191 Hejiree for Rupees 328 for Arrears of Pay, Rupees 2,388 0 0. 859 0 0

407 Bussunt Roy, 2 Tunkhas 30th Zelhij 1193 Hejiree of the Nabob Wallajah, one for Rupees 1,503—the other for Rupees 714 12 ans. for arrears of Pay as Mushuriff, Rs. 2,217 12 ans.

408 Mean Khan, Tunkha 21st Shabaun 1214 Hejiree of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for arrears of pay, Rs. 558 0 0. 0 0 0

409 Narsooghee Attorney for Achee Baye, 2 Tunkhas, one dated 24th Rabee o Sanee 1193 for Pagodas 25 12 ans.—the other 1st Zelhij 1193 for Pagodas 33 3½ ans. for arrears of pay, 59 0 0. 53 8 0

410 Nursing Row Attorney for Lutchma Bibee, Bond 26th Rabee ul-aval 1191 Hejiree of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 1,875 0 0. 2,316 2 9

411 Nursing Row Attorney for Lutchma Bibee, 2 Bonds 1st Ramazan 1195 Hegiree of His Highness Omdut Ul Omrah, the 1st for Pagodas 7,000, the other for Pagodas 1,000 for money lent, 8,000 0 0 7,787 4 0.

412 Anunda Ramiah and Vencata Chariah Attornies for Rama Row son of Vencata Row, Bond 6th June 1775 of the Nabob Wallajah in the name of Chingulvaroy Moodely, for money lent, the property of Vencata Row, 200 0 0. 212 6 8.

413 Anunda Ramiah & Vencata Chariah Attornies for Rama Row son and heir of Vencata Row, Balance of an account current with His Highness Omdut Ul Omrah, or arrears of pay as Moonshy, in part payment of which a Tunkha dated 20th March 1776 for Rupees 1,550, was granted, but no part thereof discharged, 2,711 2 60. 2,760 14 11.

414 Vencata Row son and heir of Ramasawmy Dubash Bond 5th June 1795 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 95,000 0 0. 66,231 0 0.

415 Vaneepersaud Attorney for Gungapersaud, son and heir of Sajeevana Row, Bond 21st October 1778 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 85,000 0 0. 1,05,060 5 1.

416 Armooga Moodely son and heir of Nagapah Moodely, Bond 6th October 1782 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 95,000 0 0. 92,625 0 0.

417 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attornies for Humayoon Bukt, Debt of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for arrears of a Pension, 23,628 24 0. 12,921 5 4.

418 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attornies for the Assignees of the Estate of Paul Benfield, Esq. deceased; claim for the amount awarded to them by a Decree bearing date 3d March 1781 of the late Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, in a suit brought by the said Assignees against the late Ameer Ul Omrah, 1,08,068 33 10. 1,13,629 18 8.

419 Messrs, Harington and Co. Attornies for the Grandsons and heirs of Bavany Doss Nanasaa Soucar deceased, claim on the following Obligations of the Nabob Wallajah for sundry money transactions on account of the Circar; viz;

Balance of a Bond 20th June 1776 for M. Ps. 14,904 S. P. 11,540 15 60. 14,795 1 9.

Balance of 2 Bonds the 1st dated 9th July 1788 for Pagodas 10,900, the other 26th November 1788 for Pagodas 5,000. 3,000 0 0. 2,285 15 7.

Balance of a Bond 20th November 1794 for Pagodas 5,516, in the name of Golab Doss. 538 0 0. 373 13 9.

Bond 1st December 1794 in the name of do. 5,000 0 0. 3,294 4 1.

Balance of a Bond 2d March 1794 for M. P. 27,509 17 16, in the name of do. 4,863 41 50. 2,938 2 4.

Balance of an account with the Circar 12th December, 1773, M. P. 4,0604. 4,466 24 60. 6,245 3 11.

Interest on a Bond 5th May 1795 for Pagodas 23,000, the Principal of which was discharged on the 29th September following, 460 0 0. 184 0 0.

Balance of an open account with his Highness, 1,890 0 0 1,194 8 2

420 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attornies for the Grandsons and heirs of Bavany Doss Nannasaa Soucar, claim on the following Obligations of His Highness Omdut Ul Omrah for sundry money transactions on account of the Circar.

Bond 12th January 1770 in the name of Birjee Doss, 1,500 0 0. 2,379 3 11.

Do. 26th August 1773 in the name of Cawn Doss for P. N. P. 500, 416 30 0. 588 11 4.

Do, 15th October 1779. 1,150 0 0. 1,285 10 4.

Do. 3d May 1780 in the name of Mohumbol, 300 0 0. 327 9 2.

Do, 31st January 1797 for M. P. 11,815 9½ & S. P. 6,167 18 22 in the name of Golab Doss. 19,164 25 13. 10,458 1 11.

Tunkha 26th June 1771 on Kistna Sastry Renter of Teeroovallum, 4,049 0 0. 6,1403.

Note 16th April 1780 to Ramanoja Row Renter of Teeroovallum in favor of Pareek Guzurattee, 463 0 0. 495 9 6.

Note 28th February 1780 on Vencatachellum Naick Renter of the Sunkum at Vellore, in favor of Vencata Doss Soucar. 813 0 0. 894 5 1.

421 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attornies for the Grandsons and heirs of Bavany Doss Nanasaa Soucar, claim on the following of the Cutcherry of Trichinopoly, for sundry money transactions on account of the Circar, viz.

Bond 27th July 1789 in the name of Cawn Doss for P. N. Pagodas 1,500 1,250 0 0. 870 0 0.

Letter of Acknowledgement 23d February 1799 to do. for P. N. Pagodas 2,021 4. 1,684 15 60. 1,934 13 6.

Note 29th January 1780 to do. for S. P. 8,415 & P. N. Pagodas 449 2 0, 8789 11 30. 9,702 7 10.

Letter of Acknowledgement 2d June 1787 to do. for P. N. Pagodas 2,146 15.0. 1,789 4 65. 1,322 3 3.

Bond 21st July 1788 in favor of do for P. N. P. 1,500. 1,250 0.0. 895 8 2.

Do. 3d October 1788 do. do. for P. N. P. 1,000. 833 14 0. 593 11 2.

Do. 15th May 1780 do. do. for P. N. P. 11,000. 9,100 28 0. 9,991 4 3.

Do. 6th September 1786 do. do. for P. N. P. 1,158½, 965 17 40. 727 13 8

Letter of Acknowledgement 12th October 1787 to do. for, 400 0 0. 292 14 2.

Note 27th January 1776 to Tathyengar for P. N. P. 449 2 0, 374 11 30. 485 2 2.

Bond 22d February 1775 in favor of Govendoss for P. N. P. 5,000. 4,166 28 0. 5,586 7 10 Do. 5th October 1776 in favor of do. 5,000 0 0. 6,315 14 6.

422 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attornies for the Grandsons and heirs of Bavany Doss Nanasaa Soucar, Balance on 4 Bonds granted by Nizam uddeen Cawn on account of the Circar, viz. a Bond 13th July 1795 in favor of Golaub Doss Soucar for Pagodas 20,902—13th July 1795 to John De Fries for Pagodas 3,007—30th July 1795 in favor of Golab Doss for Pagodas 2,000—and 24th August 1795 in favor of do. for Pagodas 10,700, 28,609 0 0. 16,663 0 2.

423 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attornies for the Grandsons and heirs of Bavany Doss Nanasaa Soucar, 2 Bonds granted by Nooruddeen Mahomed Cawn, one dated 21st May 1777 for M. Pagodas 7,500 in favor of Vanamal Doss, the other 2d January 1778 for M. Pagodas 5,000 in favor of Narrain Roy, 13,750 0 0. 16,792 10 1.

424 Dava Poorooshottana Vencatasoo, Grandson and heir of Dava Caseram Soory Dutt Soucar Bond 2d April 1783 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. 68,000 0 0. 64,709 4 9.

425 Dava Poorooshottana Vencatasoo, Grandson and heir of Dava Caseram Soory Dutt Soucar, and Hurykistna Vencatasoo, Bond 11th October 1788 of the Omdut Ul Omrah for money lent. 2,600 0 0. 1,902 15 6.

426 Catta Vullaba Doss Soucar, Mortgagee of Messrs. Chase and Co. Administrators to the Estate of the late Dr. Adam Blackader, Assignee of the Administratrix to the Estate of Colonel Charles Smart deceased, Bond 1st November 1797 of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for money lent, 9,439 0 0. 5,346 19 10.

427 Conary Row Son and heir of Govinda Naick Bond 2d July 1786 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. 88,000 0 0. 0 0 0.

428 James Waddell Assignee of Messrs. Waddell, Inverarity and Co. Bond 7th December 1789 of the Nabob Wallajah, granted in the name of Mr. Robert Mitford for money lent the property of Ram Row. 1,36,000 0 0. 93,673 15 6½

429 Kistnamah Chitty, Bond 23d November 1778 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. 15,000 0 0. 17,410 10 5.

430 Appa Roy son and heir of Samah Row, Bond 16th Ramzan, 1199 Hejiree of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 66,000 0 0. 0 0 0

431 Annajee Naick, son and heir of Gopaul Naick Bond 2d Rajib 1193 Hejiree of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. 70,000 0 0. 0 0 0.

432 W. Abbott Esq. Attorney for Mullickool Nissa Begum, Balance of four Accounts for the arrears of Rent due on the following Houses, by the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah, viz. on a house called Jordan's Garden house Pagodas 3,405—on Brook's Garden Pagodas 1,596 5—on Colonel Call's House Pagodas 396 1 40, & again subsequently on Colonel Call's House Pagodas 351, 5,748 6 40. 2,339 6 10.

433 W. Abbott Esq. Attorney for Mullickool Nissa Begum 4 Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah dated as follows viz. Bond 18th Zehaga 1187 Hegiree for Pagodas 118,000 —one do. 20th Jamaudessauny, 1190 Hegiree for Pagodas 1,28,00—one do. 11th Zecoyda 1194 Hegiree for Pagodas 66,113 11½ ans.—and one do. 15th Shabaun 1195 Hegiree for Pagodas 135,000, being for the amount value of Jewels & precious stones delivered over to him at his request on different pressing occasions. 4,47,113 11½ ans. 5,18,572 1 0.

434 W. Abbott Esq. Attorney for Mullickool Nissa Begum & Mujoodood Ul Dowlah Behaudar Representatives of Abdul wallee Khan Behauder deceased, 3 Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah viz. 2d Rajul 1193 Hegiree for Pagodas 1,10,000 and 17th Rabilavul 1195 Hegiree for Pagodas 92,000 for the value of Jewels and precious Stones delivered, and Bond 3d Shabaun 1194 Hegiree for Pagodas 66,000, for money lent, 2,68,000 0 0. 2,44,381 18 0.

435 W. Abbott Esq. Attorney for Mullickool Nissa Begum & Mujoodood ul Dowlah Behauder Representatives of Abdul wallee Khan Behauder, 2 Bonds of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah, one in the name of Armooga Chitty dated 17th Rabbelaveel 1192 Hegiree for Pagodas 3,000, the other 27th Rajub 1194 Hegiree for Pagodas 18,000 for money lent and for the value of Jewels delivered, 21,000 0 0. 21,437 14 0.

436 W. Abbott Esq. Attorney for Mullickool Nissa Begum, 5 Bonds of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah viz. 2d Zehij 1202 Hegiree for Pagadas 14,000—one do. 2d Suffer 1203 Hegiree for Pagodas 46,000—one do. 1st Shaval 1206 Hegiree for Pagodas 13,000 for money lent and 2 Bonds one dated 4th Rabusany 1210 Hegiree for Pagodas 1,63,000, the other 14th Shabaun 1214 Hegiree for Pagodas 59,000 for Cash lent and Jewels delivered on account of the Company's Kist. 2,95,000 0 0. 1,44,956 7 9.

437 W. Abbott Esq. Attorney to Mullickool Nissa Begum Debt of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for arrears of Allowance, 27,028 9 0. 10,811 8 10.

438 W. Abbott Esq. Attorney for Mujoodood ul Dowlah Behauder Debt of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for arrears of Allowance, 19,284 9 0. 7,713 15 10,

439 W. Abbott Esq. Attorney for Mujoodood Ul Dowlah Behauder in behalf of his wife Amutazarah Beguim, Debt of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for arrears of Allowance, 3,247 10 0. 1,299 1 0.

440 W. Abbott Esq. Attorney for Mujoodood lu Dowlah Behauder in behalf of his Sister Mummud ul Nissa Begum, Debt of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for arrears of allowance. 3,247 10 0. 1,299 1 5.

441 W. Abbott Esq. Attorney for Mujoodood ul Dowlah Behauder in behalf of his Nephew Nusseebal Dowlah Behauder, debt of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for arrears of allowance, 211 11 0. 84 13 9.

442 W. Abbott Esq. Attorney for Mujoodood ul Dowlah Behauder, in behalf of his son Hoosain ul Deen Khan Behauder Debt of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for arrears of allowance, 862 14 0. 345 3 0.

443 B. Roebuck Esq. Assignee of Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co. of one third of the Balance of a Bond dated 12th of January 1787 for Pagodas 1,10,500 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 97,900 0 0. 73,104 18 6.

444 B. Roebuck Esq. Assignee of Suncoo Sasachella Chitty, Bond 8th April 1789 of the Nabob Wallajah for Money lent, 42,500 0 0. 29,835 15 6¾

445 B. Roebuck Esq. Assignee of Mahomed Aklas Khan, Bond 16th October 1784 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 50,632 0 0. 44,439 1 7.

446 B. Roebuck Esq. Assignee of Hafezah Beebee, Bond 15th October 1775 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 53,000 0 0. 69,420 8 3¼

447 B. Roebuck Esq. Assignee of James Lucy Dighton, 2 Bonds 9th July 1791 of the Nabob Wallajah for Services, 20,000 0 0. 14,167 17 4¼

448 B. Roebuck Esq, Assignee of Cootee Ingar Bond 16th of October 1777 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 92,500 0 0. 1,12,266 0 2.

449 B. Roebuck Esq. Assignee of Etull Row Bond 1st Zilhij 1206 Hegiree of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. 62,000 0 0. 43,654 15 10¾

450 B. Roebuck Esq. Assignee of Vullab Doss Bond 24th Zeeade 1199 Hegiree of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. 87,000 0 0. 87,213 11 4.

451 Trustees to the Firm of Messrs. Chase, Chinnery, Macdowall and Co. Administrators to the Estate of the late Doctor Adam Blackader, Claim for the Balance due on two advances made to the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah on 2 drafts of Dr. Blackader, the repayment of which was guaranteed by an engagement, of his Highness to be accountable to Dr. Blackader in the event of the Phouzdar of Tinnevelly, not discharging the same; and further refer to the Durbar accounts in proof of the claim,

452 William Hope, Thomas De Mello, M. Dick, and G. Halyburton, Esqrs. Assignees of Cittatoor Yagumbrum, Assignee of the Administrators to the Estate of Dava Bocunjee Causee Doss, Bond 8th June 1780 of the Nabob Wallajah for money advanced, 55,000 0 0. 59,770 7 1

453 Rajaswarah Pundah Attorney for Visvanada Taker and Vencatasa Taker Sons and Heirs of Cassinada Taker, Bond 12th July 1798 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent, 20,770 0 0. 10,688 17 4

454 Saib Roy Attorney for Races Oonissa Begum, Bond 11th Raby Osanee 1211 Higeree of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent, 40,000 0 0. 19,747 18 3

455 Soobareddy Attorney for Soobroyaloo Grandson of Jogul Nair, Bond 21st November 1782 of the Nabob Wallajah for the value of Jewels sold and money lent, 2,55,400 0 0. 2,47,511 18 10

456 Ramachundra Row Son and Heir of Samayah Shroff, Bond 7th October 1782 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 65,000 0 0. 63,348 7 0

457 Namber Sooba Row Grandson of Namber Vencata Soobyer, Bond 23d June 1779 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 1,15,000 0 0. 1,30,264 7 1

458 Ramakistna Moodelly son and Heir of Antiapah Moodelly, Bond 30th December 1769 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 66,811 22 40. 1,06,100 22 2½

459 Veerapah Moodelly son and heir of Vencatasa Moodelly, Bond 4th June 1790 of the Nabob Wallajah for the value of Jewels sold, 64,000 0 0. 43,452 8 10

460 Soobera Munnya Moodelly Son and heir of Neelaconta Moodelly, Bond 12th July 1799 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 80,000 0 0. 90,416 0 0

461 Mootoo Caulitty Chitty Attorney by substitution for Satus Verja Mohoor Doss Damodara Doss Administrator to the Estate of Goverdana Doss deceased, Bond 1st Saubaun 1188 Higeree of the Nabob Wallajah for Money lent, Arcot Rupees 10,000 0 0. 3,882 2 0

462 Vencatachella Pillay Son and Heir of Chacura Pillay; 2 Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah one dated 4th October 1778 for Pagodas 95,000, the other 4th February 1782 for Pagodas 85,000 for money lent, 1,80,000 0 0. 1,39,985 5 7

463 Soobarow Son and Heir of Vencajee Row Bond 19th May 1790 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 65,000 0 0. 44,185 11 7

464 Baushum Chitty Son and Heir of Veradapah Chitty, Bond 7th November 1785 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 64,457 15 0. 48,982 18 8

465 Ana Iyer Son and Heir of Soondara Iyer Sahoo, Bond 5th February 1788, of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 95 000 0 0. 68,937 15 9

466 Pachayapah Moodelliar Son and Heir of Tandava Moodelly, Bond 10th June 1788 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 95,000 0 0. 68,268 1 2

467 Pareapaullam Armogum Moodelly Assignee of the representatives of Saravâdá Moodelly Deceased, Bond 7th February 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent,
85,000 0 0. 77,423 12 2.

468 Ammy Chund Doss, Assignee of Mahomed Askery Khan Samah, Tunkha 1st July 1796, of the Nabob Wallajah for articles supplied.
6,565 13 5. 3,660 0 4.

469 Mootsa wmy Pillay and P. Soobaroyem, Executors of the late Moonea Pillay deceased, balance due on 4 Bonds granted by Mahomed Jaffer Cawn Behauder, viz. Bond 8th December 1799, for Cully Chuckrums 30,000, one do. 1st February 1800 for Cully Chuckrums 20,000, one do. 2d February 1800 for Cully Chuckrums 2,300, and one do. 11th February 1800 for Cully Chuckrums 16,000, for money lent to the Circar, on account of the Company's Kists, Chuckrums.
48,581 5 3. 14,727 0 2.

470 S. Venaigum Moodelliar, Order 17th June 1801 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent.
15,500 0 0. 7,104 6 4.

471 S. Venaigum Moodelliar, Bond 30th November 1796 of the Nobob Omdut Ul Omrah for Money lent,
15,000 0 0. 8,237 14 0

472 Narrain Chitty son & Heir of Condapah Chitty, Balance of the three Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent dated as follows—2d September 1788 for Ps. 4,000, 19th September 1788 for Ps. 18,000, 28th March 1790, for Ps. 2,000.
18,625 0 0. 13,265 2 ¼.

473 Narrain Chitty Son and Heir of Condapah Chitty, Balance of a Tunkha 22d July 1792 for Pagodas 5,000, and Bond 21st June 1801, for Pagodas 3,900 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent,
5,300 0 0. 2,647 15 1.

474 Sadooroyah Pillay, Son and Heir of Nelacanta Pillay, Bond 15th March 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. 56,000 0 0. 51,256 5 0.

475 Ramoo Moodelly Son and Heir of Mootoo Modelly, Bond 19th April 1788, of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 76,000 0 0. 67,396 5 0.

476 Soobroy Pillay Son and Heir of Veerasawmy Pillay, Bond 3d July 1782 of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. 90,000 0 0. 82,005 0 0.

477 Dadarow Son and Heir of Nurrahurry, Bond 3d Rajub 1199 of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.
95,000 0 0. 0 0 0.

478 Culloor Vencata Narrain Braminy, two Bonds one dated 1st June 1801, for Pagodas 2,000, the other 1st May 1801 for Pagodas 4,000, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent.
6,000 0 0. 2,761 7 5⅜.

479 Condalagera Iyer, Nephew and Heir of Vencata Soobah Iyer, Bond 5th August 1799, of the Nabob Wallajah. for money lent,
55,000 0 0. 76,866 12 0.

480 Chinniah Gollyah Chitty, Debt 1st Feb. 1796, of the Nabob Wallajah, for articles supplied.
2,245 12 0. 1,400 18 1.

481 Vamore Janakeramiah, Attorney for Jonnagud-dala Gooroomorty Braminy, Heir of Vencata Narrasoo, 2 Bonds one dated 12th Jemadeosanee 1191 Hejiree, the other 23d Jemadeosanee 1192 Hejiree, for arrears of Pay. 232 18 0. 278 8 3.

482 Raucopa Naick, Attorney for Syed Emaum Ally Khan Behauder, Debt 22d November 1776, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money borrowed for the purpose of paying the arrears of pay due to the Troops under his command at Tanjore, by the Nabob's order as per Enoyetnamahs, bearing date 5th Ramzan 1189, 17th Rubbeosanee, 12th Zileaux and 16th Zileaux 1190 Hejiree,
29,500 0 0. 10,593 12 0.

483 Raucopa Naick Attorney for Syed Emaum Ally Khan Behauder, debt of the Nabob Wallajah for arrears of pay, from 1st June 1780 to 1st March 1784, at 500 Rupees per Month as Fouzdar at Vellore; and from 1st July 1789 to 1st June 1791, at the same Rate as Fougdar of Trichinopoly. Rs. 34,000 0 0 8,172 0 0

484 Kistna Row Son and Heir of Senevasa Row, Bond 15th Jemadee ul Aval 1193 of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. 25,000 0 0. 0 0 0.

485 Govinda Pillay claims on two accounts, one dated 1st April 1796, and the other 1st May 1802, for various articles supplied. 671 33 67. 357 9 6.

486 Gooroosaumy Iyer, Attorney for Hurry Doss, Brother and Heir of Narasinga Doss, Bond 4th October 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent,
1,20,000 0 0. 1,17,032 0 0

487 Edward Watts, Esq. Attorney for Vencataputty Naick Son and Heir of Permaul Naick deceased, Bond 26th Showal 1206 Hejiree of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent and refers to the Durbar accounts, in proof of the Claim. 46,000 0 0. 35,646 2 0.

488 Vittul Doss Vencatadry, Bond 18th December 1785 of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent,
50,000 0 0. 38,408 4 4.

489 Mathews Kishen Row, claims on 25 Bonds, in the names of different Persons, and bearing the following dates, granted by Nizamoodeen Khan Behauder, Rooknuddeen Khan Behauder, and Hushmut Jung Behauder, Managers successively of the Arcot district, for money lent on account of the Company's Kists, the repayment of which was guaranteed by three Enoitnamahs of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah in which he promises to refund the same himself in the event of its not being discharged from the revenues of the said district.

Bond 27th Jan. 1795 in the name of John Pater for Star Pagodas 615 0 0—do. 15th Feb. 1795 do. John Pater for do. 5,100 0 0—do. 1st May 1795 do. John Campbell for do. 1,000 0 0—do, 2d August 1795 do. John Pater for do. 5,000 0 0—do. 3d August 1795 do. Samy Moodelly and Mootoo Chitty for do. 4,000 0 0—do. 13th August 1795 do. Samy Moodelly and Mootoo Chitty for do. 300 0 0—do. 14th August 1795 do. Golaub Doss for do. 4,000 0 0—do. 30th August 1795 do. Golaub Doss for do. 1,500 0 0—do. 27th September 1795 do Mr. Hall for do 900 0 0—do. 27th September 1795 do Mr. Hall for do. 600 0 0—do. 27th September 1795 do. Mr. Hall for do. 1,500 0 0.—Granted by Nizam ul Deen Ahmud Cawn.

Do. 4th November 1795 do. Mr. Hall for do. 1,700 0 0—do. 4th November 1795 do. Mr. Hall for do 2, 300 0 0—do. 4th November 1795 do. Mr. Hall do 1,525 11 20—do. 24th November 1795 do. Mr. Hall for do. 1,000 0 0—do. 24th November 1795, do. Mr. Hall for do 1,200 0 0 do. 24th November 1795 do. Mr. Hall for do. 80 0 0 0—do. 30th December 1795 do. Mr. Hall for do. 3,000 0 0—do. 4th January 1795 do. Mr. Hall for do. 1,000 0 0—do. 4th January 1796 do. Mr. Hall for do. 2,000 0 0—do. 27th January 1796 do. Mr. Hall for do. 500 0 0—do. 27th January 1796 do. Mr. Hall for do, 1,000 0 0—Granted by Rookoonul deen Ahmud Cawn.

Do. 3d March 1796 do. Mr, John Campbell for do, 2,000 0 0—do. 16th April 1796 do, Mootoo Chitty for do 400 0 0—do. 1st August 1795 do Mootoo Chitty for do, 800 0 0,—Granted by Hushmut Jung Behauder,
43,740 11 20 25,081 7 0

490 Madapaukum Moodookistnah Moodelliar son & heir of the late M. Vardarajah Moodelliar 2 Bonds one dated 7th December 1789 in the name of R. Clarke Esq. for Pagodas 13,500, the other 23d March 1790 in the name of H. C. Mitchell Esq. for Pagodas 10,000, of the Nabob Wallajah for Money lent, and 4 obligations of His Highness Omdut Ul Omrah dated as follows—Bond 21st March 1790 in the name of Mr. H. C. Mitchell for Pagodas 10,000,—Do. 2d December 1798 of His Highness Nassir ul Mulk for Pagodas 60,900 payment guaranteed by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah by an Agreement bearing date 24th December 1798, Bond 17th June 1801 for Pagodas 5,700, and Tunkha 13th of December 1797 for Pagodas 12,640 for money lent, the property of Verdarajah Moodelliar, 1,12,740 0 0 63,250 5 5.

491 Mootoo Moodelliar debt 22d April 1797 of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for arrears of Salary as his Highness's Dubash, 18,000 0 0. 10,224 0 0.

492 Sashagerry Row Attorney for his Father Soobah Row, Bond 9th Rabee ul avel 1201 Hejiree of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 5,000 0 0, 4,570 0 0.

493 Sooboo Row Son-in-law and heir of Ramachundra Iyer, Bond 24th July 1784 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 1,25,000 0 0. 1,11,075 0 0.

494 Soobiah Braminy Son and heir of Vencatachella Iyer, Bond 21st June 1787 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 45,000 0 0. 33,210 0 0.

495 Annasamy Braminy Attorney for Scenevasa Row Son and heir of Runga Row, Bond 21st August 1785 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent,
30,000 0 0. 23,241 2 0.

496 Samah Row, Bond 15th October 1790 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent,
45,000 0 0. 30,222 15 9.

497 Streenevass Jengar Son and heir of Tata Jengar, Bond 15th Ramzan 1193 Hejiree of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 1,20,000 0 0. 1,48,112 0 0.

498 Nineapah Chetty Son and heir of Raja Gopaula Chetty, Bond 20th September 1780 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. 1,10,000 0 0. 1,18,044 13 9

499 Narrain Pillay Son and heir of Yella Pillay Bond 14th May 1785 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent,
82,000 0 0, 63,964 13 3

500 Nair Poonna Pillay, two Bonds one dated 5th April 1788 for Pagodas 20,000, the other 18th February 1793 for Pagodas 16,000 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 36,000 0 0. 61,103 10 12.

501 Narasinga Roydoo Son and heir of Ramana Pundit, Bond 14th November 1779 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 1,15,000 0 0. 1,28,110 0 0.

502 Soobroy Pillay Son and heir of Summookh Roy Pillay, Bond 16th December 1782 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 50,000 0 0. 44,471 13 5.

503 Sasha Iyer Son and heir of Soobyer Soucar, Bond 11th Dec. 1782 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent,
60,000 0 0. 53,406 0 0.

504 S. Bawbooroy Attorney for Ramanjaloo Son of Pottuma Mother of Bondaloo Baloo Naick deceased, Balance of a Bond 20th September 1797 of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for money lent,
11,893 20 0. 6,424 5 6.

505 Jankeram Assignee of Gunput Gur Gosain and Lutchmee Bhaurtee Gosain, Tunka 31st March 1798 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent,
1,214 30 75 633 10 0

506 Rajah Khoobchund, claims for arrears of pay as Moonshee in the Offices of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah,
950 0 0 503 19 0

507 Kistnamah Chitty Son and heir of Aroomooga Chitty, Bond 4th June 1789 of the Nabob Wallajah for the balance of an account, 35,000 0 0 24,463 3 1

508 Kistnamah Chitty Attorney for Sydoo Mahomed, Brother and heir of Golaum Mahomed deceased, Tunkha 18th March 1780 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent on account of building the garden house at Poodoopauk for his Highness, 20,638 0 0 22,651 16 4

509 Roy Narrain Doss, obligation 14th September 1799 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah guaranteeing the payment of this amount lent on account of the Circar to Hussamul Mulk on his bond in the name of Lieutenant Francis James, 10,000 0 0 4,933 17 7

510 Rajah Row attorney for the administratrixes of the estate of Dava Bookunjee Causee Doss, 5 Bonds of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, viz. 9th August 1779 for Porto Novo Pagodas 200—19th September 1779 for P. N. Pagodas 50—18th November 1781, for P. N. Pagodas 1,200—5th November 1773 for P. N. Pagodas 500—17th February for P. N. Pagodas 600 for money lent P. N. Pagodas, 2,550 0 0 2,771 1 3

511 Rajah Row Attorney for the Administratrixes to the estate of Dava Bookanjee Causee Doss 3 bonds of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah viz. 16th October 1783 for Pagodas 5,182 25 25—24th July 1779 Pagodas 2,50 0—11th October 1783 for Pagodas 200 for money lent,
7,882 25 25 7,803 15 5.

512 Rajah Row Attorney for the Administratrixes to the Estate of Dava Bookunjee Doss Bond 24th January 1781 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent Arcot Rupees, 500 0 0 150 19 6.

513 Ramah Samy Iyer Son and heir of Vencatasoobah Iyer 2 bonds one dated 4th March 1789 for Pagodas 83,000, the other 23d July 1780 for Pagodas 65,000, of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent,
1,48,000 0 0 1,23,675 1 2.

514 Ramachundra Bhutt bond 17th June 1801 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent,
5000 0 0 2,290 2 8.

515 Runga Chary Brother and heir of Veera Ragava Chary bond 3d June 1785 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 1,24,000 0 0 96,566 13 4

516 Runga Row Son and heir of Ramacund Row bond 5th Zilead 1,199 Hejiree of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. 1,25,000 0 0 1,23,000 0 0

517 Tagaroy Moodelly bond 15th June 1801 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent,
126,000 0 0 59,220 0 0

518 Arnachellum Brother and heir of Vencatarunga Pillay Bond 5th April 1784 of the Nabob Wallajah for Money lent, 95,000 0 0. 53,354 0 11¼

519 Anoomanta Ramajie Soucar Bond 26th May 1791 of the Nabob Wallajah for Money lent,
44,500 0 0. 29,344 10 0.

520 Auramuckah Moodelly Son and heir of Nagapah Moodelly Bond 6th October 1782 of the Nabob Wallajah for Money lent. 95,000 0 0. 92,625 0 0.

521 Aroonachella Son and heir of Veerabutty Pillay Bond 22d November 1782 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, 40,000 0 0. 38,754 13 8.

522 Jacob Arathoon Attorney for Arnachellum Pillay Son and heir of Nally Naick Pillay Bond 11th August 1785 of the Nabob Wallajah for Money lent,
92,000 0 0. 71,316 7 8.

523 Robert Seawen Attorney for Meer Razar Khan Bond 17th April 1790 for Pagodas 2,000, and an Account dated 24th December 1800, bearing the Signature of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for Pagodas 1,819 33 3 for Money lent, 3,819 33 3. 2,214 6 4.

524 Robert Seawen Attorney for Meer Razar Khan Bond 30th July 1779 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. 91,347 9 0. 1,03,035 19 4.

525 J. D. White Esq. Attorney for Lieutenant Colonel Robert Fletcher Assignee of Carasacoolum Caulematy, Grandson and heir of Ramanada Pillay Bond 7th April 1778 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent,
1,25,000 0 0. 148,868 9 10.

526 Balakistnamah Naig Subadar Debt of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for Arrears of Pay,
162 0 0. 84 5 0.

527 Jacob Arathoon Assignee of Mahomed Nasir Khan Behauder Bond 10th December 1795 of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for Money lent,
9,000 0 0. 5,117 8 6.

528 Jacob Arathoon, Assignee of Mahomed Nassir Khan Behauder Bond 17th June 1798 of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for Money lent, 6,000 0 0. 3,109 9 6.

529 Jacob Arathoon Assignee of Mahomed Nassir Khan Behauder Bond 10th March 1784 of the Nabob Wallajah granted to Charles Darke by which the Nabob took upon himself the responsibility of a Debt owing by Sum Samud Dowlah Bahauder Sum Samjung to Charles Darke, 31,918 0 0. 41,469 14 0.

530 The Honorable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, by their Accountant General Cecil Smith Esq. claim for Payments made to sundry Persons, the immediate servants of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah (and in prefering this claim it has been stated that a further claim for payments of the same description will be hereafter made.)
1,50,000 0 0. 60,000 0 0.

The Commissioners have received several claims in the names of Persons, who have not executed the deed by themselves, or their Attornies.

The original documents in support of a great many of the above Claims, not having been received, the Commissioners give notice, that all Persons not having hitherto sent in their original documents, are required to furnish them, after being duly registered, with as little delay as possible.

W. PARKER.
S. T. GOAD.
HENRY RUSSELL.

GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

At a late hour last night, we received the following extracts from letters and papers brought by a *Gottenburgh* Mail:—

"GOTTENBURGH, MAY 30.

"Some persons, arrived here to-day from Hamburgh, which they left on the 14th inst. state, that the last English letters, which were brought thither from Heligoland, were not only seized, but the persons to whom they were addressed arrested, and the bearers of them hanged. All intercourse with England and Sweden was forbidden upon pain of death.

"The English expedition, commanded by Sir John Moore, still lies in our harbour, waiting orders from England.

"A few days since, the *Tribune* frigate sailed hence with a convoy for the Baltic, three of which were taken by the Danish gun-boats near the Sound.

"By advices from Konigsberg, received today, we learn that the whole Prussian army is nearly disbanded, and that the soldiers have retired to their homes: not more than 5,000 men remain of this once great and flourishing force."

"STOCKHOLM, MAY 25.

"His Majesty received yesterday the following report from Major-General Baron Auckarsward, touching the transaction in the Isle of Gothland:—

REPORT.

I received this moment by Assessor Dublec, a report from Admiral Baron Cederstrom, that your Majesty's fleet, consisting of three sail of the line, two frigates, two armed brigs, the yacht *Fortuno*, and several transports, dropped anchor on the 14th instant in Sandwich Road, and that the same evening, the Swedish troops infantry and artillery, were disembarked. On the following day, the 15th, a Swedish flag of truce arrived in Wisby, with the annexed articles of capitulation, which were signed on the 16th. The Swedish vanguard, composed of chasseurs, entered the town the 17th, as the Russian troops had already marched to Slito. The Chief of Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Baron Fleetwood, marched with the main body to Slito, on account of the Russians having, contrary to the capitulation, spiked several guns, spoiled a large quantity of gunpowder, and not paid the debts which they had bound themselves to discharge The 18th, Admiral Baron Cederstrom intended to weigh anchor and proceed to Slito, in order to prevail Admiral Badisco to fulfil the terms of the capitulation.

[The articles of capitulation state, that the Russians were to entire in two days, and not to serve against Sweden for twelve months. They were also to surrender their arms.]

"STOCKHOLM, MAY 25.

"The Russian troops who were made prisoners of war, in the Isle of Gothland, consisted of 62 officers, 78 non-commissioned officers, 999 rank and file, and 64 artillery men.

"MAY 28.

"His Majesty has received a Report from General Baron Armfeldt, Commander in Chief of the Western Army, dated Head-quarters, Holmedal, 20th inst. stating that the first brigade of the right wing were attacked on the 18th inst. by the enemy, far superior in number; but that, nevertheless, the Danish troops were repulsed with considerable loss, and that our army in Norway still maintains its former position.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

No. 63. *Iris communicating to Priam Jove's command, that he should solicit, in Person, from Achilles, the Dead Body of Hector.*—B. WEST, P. R. A.

This Picture, we understand, is intended to be one of a sequel of compositions, taken from the Iliad of Homer—We have already had occasion to review a most sublime composition of Mr. West's, the subject of which was, "*Thetis carrying to her Son Achilles the arms which had been made by Vulcan;*" and we are informed that this Illustrious Artist has already painted, or intends to paint, some of the most celebrated subjects from this part of the Poem of Homer.

The composition of the present Picture consists of PRIAM surrounded by his Sons, who are lamenting with their Father the loss of Hector; in the midst of whom, IRIS is seen descending from the skies, bearing the commands of Jupiter to the aged Monarch.

The character of Priam is most classically understood, and rendered in the most masterly manner—The Painter has fully conceived the ideas of the Poet, and brought his character to life upon the canvas.—This is, in truth, a most perfect creation of the venerable King—His face, as described by Homer, is almost wholly covered: but the expression of the part of the countenance which is visible, the attitude of his limbs, the agony of his gesture, and the disorderly and wild folding of his costume,—all these are sufficient symbols of the magnitude of his regret, and appeal to our sympathy in the most powerful manner.

The Sons of PRIAM are severally characterised according to the description of Homer; the sorrow of Paris is expressive of feminine and soft regret; the sorrow of Hilenus is the grief of a man of dignity and of a councellor; and the lamentation of DEIPHOBUS is agreeable to the fortitude and pride of the Hero—Each character is sufficiently appropriate and exact, to be distinctly and individually recognized—The Lover of HELEN is no less distinguished by his figure than by his dress; and the Warrior Sons of Priam are as minutely known as in the Catalogue of Homer.

The principal light of this Picture is received from IRIS; the "goddess of the silver bow"—Her form is most delicately delineated; and her introduction is suitable to the tenderness of her office—The half tone of colouring, which is thrown over the Sons of Priam, who form the second groupe, added to their affecting and mournful attitudes, conspire to produce that general sympathy in the composition of this picture, which brings home the subject to the bosom of the beholder, and appropriates it, without any future rivalry, to the Pencil of Mr. West.

No. 72.—*Helen on the Scæan Gate come to view the Combat between Paris and her Husband Menelaus.*—R. WESTALL, R. A.

Of all the scenes in the divine Poem of Homer, this is one of the most interesting, and heroically gallant. The brand which consumed Troy; the beauty which fired the world is here brought upon the stage, lamenting her infidelity to her former Husband, and anticipating the mischief which was likely to result from her unfortunate preference of Paris.

She is introduced, in all the splendour of her beauty, before Priam, the Father of her Lover, in order to give him a description of the several characters of the Grecian heroes *(her own Countrymen)* who were threatening this city with destruction, at the head of their hostile bands.

The tenderness and gallantry of the Old Monarch induce him to receive her with the warmth of paternal affection; and the attendant Councillors of Priam lose all animosity towards their own Enemy, in an admiration of her beauty.

This Composition does great credit to the Pencil of MR. WESTALL. It is correct in its outline, and grouped with a very scientific knowledge of his art. It is a Composition more pleasing and interesting than cold or decided; and has, perhaps, more of immediate impression than of substantial merit. The colouring of this Picture, and the expression of Female beauty, with the exception of a little accuracy in the form of the limbs, is in the best style of the Artist. In a word, it is the *chef d'ouvre* of Mr. Westall in the present Exhibition.

No. 120.—*Card-Players.* By MR. WILKIE.

This picture represents the interior of a cottage, in which these Rustic Gamblers are partaking of the amusement of their betters.

This Picture has more, perhaps, of depth, force, and brilliancy, than any which the Artist has hitherto produced; but it is inferior, infinitely inferior, to his former compositions in force of character and propriety of humour. There is not that raciness, if we may be allowed the expression, of the parent soil; there is not that attention paid to the whole; or, if we may employ a paradox, there is too much paid. It is a composition rather operose than diligent; rather industrious than happy. It is too studied from the Furniture of the Artist's own room. It is a cottage kitchen, made up and furnished by a Broker of Moorfields. The utensils and Furniture are admirably painted, and with the exact minuteness of a Dutch designer of flowers; but they do not belong to a cottage. There is a fashionable sallad bowl; a tasty mustard-pot; a silver ladle; and a stuffed bird, in a glass-case, on the mantle-piece, which we should suspect to have been copied from a study in the Leverian Museum. All these are not in consonance with the scene intended to be represented.

Upon the whole, this Picture does more credit to the Industry, than to the Genius of Mr. Wilkie.

MANCHESTER,—JUNE 5.

Many hundreds of the Weavers deem the offers already held out to be equitable, and wish to return to their employment. This, however, they are prevented from during by the refractory and disperate members of their trade, who have actually deprived the industrious and peaceable Weavers of their shuttles. These poor deluded people, there is too much reason to believe, are made the dupes of designing men: every recent occurrence tends to confirm this opinion.

Soldiers are pouring into Manchester from all quarters. Three regiments, one of cavalry and two of infantry, are expected in a day or two. I pity the publicans, who are likely to be severe sufferers on this occasion. During the celebration of his Majesty's birth-day yesterday, on Ardwick Green, where the Volunteer Corps fired a *fue de joie*, a post-chaise, having three prisoners in it from Ashton-under-Lyne, and guarded by a party of Inniskillen Dragoons, passed in town, and proceeded to the New Bayley Prison. Seven persons were the same day brought to that prison from Bury.

A Special Commission is expected to be appointed for trying the prisoners, in order to make a striking and speedy example of the guilty.